The New-York Times.

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THE PRINCE IN THE METROPOLIS.

Grand Ball at the Academy of Music.

Full Description of the Academy and its Decorations.

BREAK-DOWN OF THE PLATFORM

A Very Great Jam and Very Little Dancing.

The Prince's Parlor and Reception Rooms.

Scenes Outside and at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE MORNING MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

He Visits the University, Woman's Library, Astor Library, the Cooper Institute, the Free Academy, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

ADDRESSES AND EXERCISES.

A Drive Through the Central Park—A Lunch with Mayor Wood, and a Sail on the Harriet Lane.

The "Grand Ball in honor of the Prince of Wales" came off, we presume, this morning. It was preceded, however, last night, by a very splendid, crowded, gorgeous and glittering *levée*, which may well take rank with the most magnificent "ieins" of history. In the days of our grandmothers, who used to have their hair dressed two days in advance of one of these festivities, and sit bolt upright in powder for forty-eight hours, it was regarded as the height of fashion and the supreme of bliss, to fill a house so full with embroidered beaux and belles that they stood upon one another's silken toes in the passages and stairways. Of our own days it may hereafter be said that the finest thing which "four hundred select committee men" of New-York could do to entertain the Prince of Wales, was to invite to the Academy of Music exactly five hundred people more than the house would hold, amuse them by opening a pit-fall in the floor, and crush their toilettes into one undistinguishable mass of splendor.

The Ball at the Academy was everything but a Ball. The arrangements of the external and internal police, though occasionally irritating to impetuous beauties, impatient of supper, were most exemplary. The wealth of flowers lavished upon corridors, galleries, box-fronts and doorways was tropical for variety of hue, and Arabian for odors of beatitude. All that music could do to enchant an aromatic atmosphere with melody, the most superb bands procurable in America abundantly did. The Prince of Wales, who apparently has Queen ELIZABETH'S passion for dancing, made his *entrée* punctually at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the Committee had kindly directed, in "full evening dress," with all the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite. The stately Mrs. MORGAN, in a cloud of crape alive with diamonds, was at her post, prepared to open the ball as became the queen regnant of the Empire State, with the young heir of England. And yet at midnight the ball had not begun. "Some one had blundered," precisely as some one blundered on the Reception Day of Thursday, and last night, as then, this same one's blunder cheated the Prince of half his pleasure and dashed the festival for all with a tinge of mingled mirth and vexation. All that we had heard of the elaborate and costly preparations made by the Committee, since they began their work in August last, seemed fully borne out by the first aspect of the Academy when we entered it. Just before the arrival of the Prince, the parquette, floored over from lobby to stage, draped, beset with exotics the richest and most fragrant, was rather a parterre than a parquette—a parterre of living flowers, rustling, fluttering, gleaming with bright eyes and brighter jewels. The boxes and galleries climbed, tier above tier, into a grand tiara of the same animated beauty, crested and glowing with lines of the most brilliant light. Never has the Opera House presented a spectacle so sumptuous at once and so exquisite as at the moment of the Prince's entrance upon the stage, to the persuasive strains of "God Save the Queen." But here began the miscarriages of the night. The "dais" on which the Prince was to have presented himself was no dais at all, and he was consequently just as visible to the whole mass of the people on the floor, who surged and swayed to and fro in a kind of well-bred impatience in their eagerness to see him, as if he had been *Leander* in the play. Indeed, but for the national air of England, few out of the upper boxes could have suspected his presence within the sacred space rather foolishly railed off for his accommodation. A kind of frantic promenade, eddying both ways, then began to defile, or rather to entwine itself before the hero of the evening, as a preparation for the opening Strauss quadrille of the *Haute Volée*. A more perplexing promenade was never perhaps performed by an enthusiastic and well-dressed multitude, but before it had half developed its attractions, it was suddenly interrupted by a stupendous crash. A momentary thrill ran through the crowd, and a panic might perhaps have ensued with the most appalling consequences, had not a few gentlemen in the vicinity of the Prince, conspicuous among whom was Ex-Gov. FISH, rushed forward to reassure the house. In fact nothing had happened but the falling in of a large portion of the floor in the "reserved quarter," and directly in front of the Prince. Had BOOLE and VAN TINE been at the bottom of the ball, this would have looked like a parody on Guy Faux. As it was, people simply stared and stammered out their surprise. Before they could recover from the shock they were saluted with a second. This made the matter serious. The Prince and his party retreated to the supper-rooms, the bands began to play all manner of waltzes, polkas and quadrilles in mad succession, the people began to flow as best they might out from the perilous parquette into the corridors, and to find their way into the supper-room. Carpenters came on the scene, and a sort of modified anvil-chorus, not in the original opera, was set up in the heart of the ball. In this way two hours were consumed, the fine edge of the festivity pretty effectually taken off, and the Prince robbed of at least six dances. Only one good effect can be said to have followed from this contretemps. It killed the much-debated "first dance," over which our ladies have been, or have been made to appear, so elegantly unhappy. Nobody danced the first dance with the Prince; and who can be jealous of nobody? Perhaps, indeed, (let the wretched floor-committee thank us for the suggestion,) it was a conspiracy of ladies who undermined the pillars.

However, the *fête*—call it by what name we may and find whatever fault with it we honestly must—was an event, and is not to be forgotten. In the details of decoration and equipment, there was scarcely anything with which the most fastidious taste could quarrel. The supper-room, in particular, was a wonderful success. The crest of the Prince of Wales blazed out in plumes of diamond-like light over the floating folds of a vast tent of pink and white drapery, lined along one side with buffet-tables, singularly neat and brilliant in service, and really attended to by a regiment of most faithful and active waiters, marshaled under the orders of LORENZO DELMONICO, and perpetually supplying a regulated and orderly stream of admiring, but more or less *appetized* guests with all the delicacies which the house of DELMONICO so justly prides itself upon "creating" with the true artistic power. We may frankly say that we have never seen a public supper served in a more inapproachable fashion with greater discretion, or upon a more tastefully luxurious scale. The Supper Committee and DELMONICO may divide between themselves the honor of the occasion, and it is impossible to say what would have become of the whole "ball" during the interregnum of hammers and nails, but for the agreeable occupation which they furnished to the three thousand odd. How agreeable that occupation was, let the following bill of fare testify:

BALL
IN HONOR OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNES THE PRINCE OF WALES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1860.

MENU.

Consommé de Volaille.
Huitres à la Poulette.
Saumon. Truites.
au beurre de Montpellier.

Filets de Bœuf à la Bellevue.	Galantines de Dindes à la Royale.
Pâtés de Gibiers à la Moderne.	Cochons de Lait à la Parisienne.
Pains de Lievres Anglais Historiés.	Terrines de Nérac aux Truffes.
Jambons de Westphalie à la Gendarme.	
Langues de Bœuf à l'Ecarlate.	
Mayonnaises de Volailles.	Salades de Homards à la Russe.

Grouses.

Bécassines.	Bécasses.
Faisans.	
Gélées au Madère.	Macédoines de Fruits.
Crêmes Françaises.	Glaces à la Vanille et Citron.
Petits Fours.	Charlotte Russes.

Pêches. Poires, Raisins de Serre, etc.

PIECES MONTEES.

La Reine Victoria et le Prince Albert.
Le Great Eastern. Le Vase de Flora.
Silver Fountain, etc., etc.

DELMONICO.

The opening fiasco of the evening was the more to be regretted, that the Prince and his party evidently arrived in the highest spirits. The Prince (who has a double in New-York, in the person of a young gentleman whose name we forbear to mention, lest he should be married by mistake) looked slightly pale and a little wan. His slight figure and low stature do not impress the beholder as exactly princely, but it does not need the blue ribbon of the Garter to make him out at a closer observation, as a person of the highest breeding and position. The quiet delicacy of his smile, the gentle and tranquil dignity which sits so lightly upon the natural freshness and the untamed spirits of his youth are the princeliest things about him, and are not to be mistaken.

The Duke of Newcastle, who has played the mentor to our young Telemachus, stood as usual near the Prince, whose career through this country and Canada he has directed with so much wisdom and good taste. Within the last seven years time has touched the Duke slightly with her gray wing as she passed. The heavy beard he has worn since the Crimea has given a strong, bold character to his face, too, and shorn it of that spirituality it wore when as Lord LINCOLN he stood for D'ISRAELI'S "Coningsby," and was the most promising of PEEL'S lieutenants. Still he seems with his gallant presence and noble look every inch what he is, the purest and highest type of an English gentleman. Lord ST. GERMAN'S made a capital contrast with the Duke; his smooth and courtier-like air balancing singularly well the rather decisive style of the Secretary for the Colonies, while his broad red ribbon of the Bath threw in upon the whole group, what the painters call a "nice bit of color." The New-Yorkers of the Committee were much less truly representative men in their appearance than the *cortége* of the Prince; but as we know what the ideal American is, we could bear this—and the more easily that at one moment Gen. SCOTT, immediately after the first dance, gave us all a most striking vision of the American race as it ought to be. Pressed by the crowd he drew back toward the end of the stage, and with his queenly daughters, one on either arm, suddenly towered up on the dais in the sight of the whole ball. A momentary impulse of admiration ran through the crowd as the splendid trio rose into view, and the Prince himself was for the instant forgotten.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BALL.

A little after 12, the carpenters, though "but half their weary task was done," were forced to surrender their platform to the opening dance. This was formed as quickly as the crowd and confusion would permit, and was a dance, certainly of some kind, in which the Prince of Wales appeared to dance with Mrs. MORGAN, and Lord LYONS with Miss WOOD. JOHN VAN BUREN and Miss BERRIMAN were in some way involved in the proceeding, and the charming Mrs. GARDNER HOWLAND, Jr., seemed to be delighting the eyes of the accomplished and handsome Mr. GERARD, who is now acknowledged, since his recent lecture on the personal beauty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to be the Crichton of New-York.

How this saltation came to an end was not perfectly intelligible, but, the Prince and his suite suddenly vanishing, a waltz began, under the bewildering supervision of Mr. WALTER CUTTING, Mr. MANUSELL B. FIELD and Mr. WILLIAM DUNCAN. From the general appearance of things at this juncture, when we left the scene of action, we inferred that the ball had contrived at last to make head against its difficulties; and that in time the carpenters would be driven from the field. In fact, we believe they were absolutely retiring at that moment, under the command of the majestic Capt. LEONARD, of the police.

THE TOILETTES OF THE BALL.

A peculiar subject to be ventured upon by any member of the sex of ACTÆON, and only to be successfully attempted by one who unites the audacity of the Roman CLODIUS with the experience of a BEAU NASH. We have no such pretensions, and must ask freedom in advance of our fair readers, for all and singular the technical blunders into which we may fall. As for omissions and shortcomings, we make no apology for them. So universal has good taste become among American ladies, at least in the matters of the more brilliant toilettes of society, that one can hardly go wrong in taking his examples as fate throws them in his way. Observe too the felicity of the reporter who has to deal with a ball exclusively made up of the salt of the earth, and with the most aristocratic of democratic companies. In Europe, the history of a ball and its toilettes is perforce, burdened with a host of "inevitables." The social hierarchy must have its due honor, and Dowager Marchionesses must be described, no matter at what expense to the lilies of the valley. Here where we are all sovereigns and *sovereignesses*, no such cruel law is imposed upon the scribe who writes simply that others may see with his eyes whatever passed before him worthy of report. It must be owned at once that if our grand ball had any fault, it was an overflow of ripe loveliness. The busy fingers of the *modistes* throughout the metropolis must have been marvellously blackened during the past fortnight by working in velvet. A lady friend whispers to us that yonder magnificent ruin wied in Genoa green is but one of *forty-six* estimable dowagers for whom her own particular *Einstein-Davy* has been shaping regal robes, and that not one of the imposing cohort is absent from her post to-night. Multiplying forty-six by the number of milliners in New-York, whose names a lady of fashion need not blush to know, and you will probably come as near the total of dowager-dom here present to bless the comely son of a royal mother with their ample affection, as you would to the absolute amount of an Irish fortune on dividing its owner's estimate by six. Now, dahlias are certainly most respectable flowers, but rose-buds must be admitted to be pleasanter gathering; and a ball is, after all, or ought to be, only a human bouquet.

Yet velvet and dowagers have this merit, that they imply diamonds, and the implication on this occasion was verified in fact. One might almost have fancied himself in St. Petersburg, for although a single Woronzoff, *parure* would have driven any particular dowager or dame before you quite mad with envy, yet the distribution of diamonds was so wide that glanced at from a distance, they made a most effective element in the *coup d'œil* of the ball. One splendid *riviere* which recently astounded the city in the cases of TIFFANY was most charmingly displayed upon the graceful beauty of Mrs. BELMONT, and shone afar even over the glittering crowd, from her place on the right of the stage, a quarter by the way, much affected during the troublous beginning of the *fête* by numerous fair ladies, partly perhaps from alarm and partly from its advantages as a capital setting to such lovely pictures.

Diamonds aside, however, the exhibition of toilettes, of which even the crowd, the crushing and the crash, could not suppress the fresh, and crisp, and rustling beauty, was something marvellous. It was as if all the looms of the world had made a wager together to hold a grand fair in New-York. One only embarrassment is in the task of selection, and so as we said before, we shan't select. There passes before us, as the names of the queens of the evening float up in our memory, such a caleidoscope of azure colors and cloudy laces, and gleaming jewels, that it seems idle to attach mortal names to such a phantasmagoria of brilliant effects. We have already spoken of Mrs. MORGAN and her diamonds, and of Mrs. BELMONT and her diamonds. We might go on in the same way, with perfect truth, to speak of half the ladies of New-York and their diamonds. Diamonds *went* aside, for they were rather the rule than the exception of the evening. Mrs. ROBERT B. MINTURN contrived to throw them into the shade with a waving head-dress of ostrich feathers, altogether courtly and precious, without reference to its implied compliment to the Prince and his plume. Mrs. ASPINWALL was also notable in a glory of blue moire antique, powdered with jewels, and Mrs. GRINNELL, in black moire antique, decidedly declined the condition of a "dowager." A delicate shade of mauve-color, flounced with laces, till they seemed a sort of frosted amethyst, and icicled over with glittering diamonds, varied the expanse of more familiar tints. Mrs. HAMILTON FISH, and the muse of the drama, in the person of Mrs. HOEY, of Wallack's Theatre, were conspicuous patronesses of this pleasing hue. But time fails us to dilate upon these matters. We resign them to other chroniclers, and the ball with them, since it did at last become a ball, to the consolation of the desolate Committee, the pleasure of three thousand New-Yorkers, and the lasting glory of the hospitable emporium of the Western World.

ORDER OF DANCING.

1.	Quadrille	Haute Volée	Strauss.
2.	Waltz	Prince of Wales	Muzio.
3.	Lancers	National	Noll.
4.	Galop	Salute	Michaelis.
5.	Quadrille	Frieschutz	Weber.
6.	Polka	Adele	Muzio.
7.	Waltz	Victoria	Lanner.
8.	Lancers	Royal Prince Guard	Noll.
9.	Galop	Una Scomessa	Muzio.
10.	Waltz	Minot Khaenge	Strauss.
11.	Lancers	Vis à Vis	Rietzel.
12.	Polka	Sylphide	Bilse.
13.	Galop	Liederkranz	Noll.
14.	Quadrille	A la mode	Strauss.
15.	Waltz	Nach and Violen	Lanner.
16.	Lancers	Les Guides	Rietzel.
17.	Galop	Fest	Lambye.
18.	Polka	Sans Souci	Strauss.
19.	Lancers	Original	
20.	Waltz	Dream of the Ocean	Gungl.
21.	Galop	Ernani	Verdi.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE ACADEMY.

The Crown-jewel of Great Britain was to be displayed last night, set round with three or four thousand minor brilliants carefully selected by two hundred social lapidaries, who were under pledge to admit no stone having speck or flaw on its bright surface. To give appropriate setting to this rich cluster was the duty of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Ball Committee; and of the manner in which this trust was fulfilled, the following account of the ball-room, as it appeared last night, will give the public opportunity to judge.

Two entrances to the Academy of Music were open last night, the entrance for guests being the regular opera-entrance on Irving-place, but garlanded with flags and guarded on all sides by platoons of locust-waving policemen. For the Prince of Wales a special private entrance was made along the sidewalk of Fourteenth-street, thus giving him prompt access to that end of the magnificent ball-room at which the Royal dais was erected.

Entering through the door on Fourteenth-street, under a canopy formed of Union Jacks and Star-spangled banners, the Prince and his suite were received in a long Hall of Entrance by the Reception Committee—this hall being draped with silks, showing the red, white and blue in beautiful combination round the walls, a carpet of deep damask cloth covering the floor, English and American flags looped into the semblance of waving cornices round the ceilings, and just opposite the entrance a blazing crystal illustration of the Royal Arms of England, thrown out into dazzling brightness by the aid of silver reflectors.

Passing up this hall, which was richly curtained with crimson satin at its far end, the Prince turned to his left into a smaller hall completely draped on all sides with dark purple cloth, only relieved by the flash of polished armor on its walls and the bright hues of two vast flower pyramids placed in china vases at its opposite corners. The effect of this small wine-colored chamber with its flashing and many-branched gold chandelier was rich beyond description.

Passing onward through this by a narrow and winding passage constructed behind the ball-room—carpets, walls and ceiling of which were of the same dark crimson cloth—the Prince of Wales was at length ushered into his parlor, a room gorgeously furnished in a style to correspond with previous decorations, the marble table in its centre sustaining another pyramid of exotic petals, and a full-length portrait of Queen VICTORIA gracing one of the walls. Other pictures and rich mirrors served to relieve the deep crimson drapery. All the sofas, lounges and chairs were of purple velvet, studded with golden-headed nails; while a richly-polished rosewood buffet, under one of the mirrors, supported such refreshments as might be agreeable during the course of an evening's dance.

Attached to this parlor were two small dressing or retiring-rooms, carpeted with green cloth, very refreshing to the eye, and only decorated with such cool objects as lace, marble, pictures, mirrors and flowers. Here any additions or re-embellishments of the Royal toilette might be made; and in one of these, if so disposed, his Royal Highness might at ease enjoy the mingled luxuries of a cigar and rocking chair.

Passing out from these through a brief passage, we emerge at the stage-end of the ball-room, on which the reception-dais has been elevated. The whole floor of theatre and stage has been made one level plain with polished planks, the dancing space running clear over the parquette and only breaking into discontinuance against the crimson velvet seats of the dress-circle, which had been wisely and charitably reserved as resting places for all the wearied or non-dancing guests.

Over the stage, in the space formerly occupied by scenic grooves and other operatic machinery, a splendid marquee of white silk has been erected, the centre of which contains Arabesque drawings of geometrical figures in red and blue. The end of the ball-room behind the purple-velvet dais, or raised platform of three steps, is occupied by a scene richly and admirably painted, representing a long vista of cool green trees, stretching away until blockaded by a spouting fountain. Whether the artist intended it or not, we cannot say; but he has made in this scene a pretty faithful picture of the grand avenue which stretches from the main entrance of Windsor Castle to the fountains and statues of Virginia Water.

This portion of the ball-room was brilliantly illuminated by two large circular chandeliers, each bearing more than twenty globes of light, and presenting the appearance of having been manufactured out of Florentine gold. Between these and the general body of the house, two smaller chandeliers were suspended on golden pipes; and each tier of the boxes was furnished with an additional row of lamps, placed just beneath the regular opera-evening lights.

Looking at the main body of the house from that portion usually occupied by the stage, the scene was magnificent in the true sense of the word, all that art could effect at the suggestion of luxury being supplied in the most lavish profusion. It was a vista of gilding, yellow satin, wreathed pillars, crimson velvet and flowers, with semi-circular double lines of light illuminating the whole tier above tier, until finally the eye reached a pictorial disk of ceiling, from which a pleasant variety of heathen gods and goddesses appeared in the very act of fluttering down from their "amber clouds" to take part in the revelry beneath.

Flowers everywhere and in all dispositions, were a predominating and delightful feature of the decorations. Not a cornice or jutting ledge of gilt fresco-work but was made to support something more than its fair share of floral beauty. Immense vases of Sevres china uplifted from their tapering necks mighty pyramids of perfume and varied tintage; every festoon of drapery had its particular bouquet; not a chandelier or lamp of all the many through the building but had depending from it, or wreathed around it, rich trophies plucked from all gardens and hot-houses within the radius of a morning's jaunt.

Directly behind the crimson velvet seats of the dress circle, a semi-circular conservatory had been formed, the cool green foliage of growing plants contrasting pleasantly with the pillars of white and gold which support the first row of boxes, and being further brilliantly diversified by large crystal globes, filled with gold and silver fish, which gleamed out here and there through dark openings in the leaves and flowers. Turning round at this point—that at which the guests gained their first view of the main scene—the full effect of the stage arrangement could not fail to elicit admiration.

All the proscenium had been regilded and redecorated, the six private boxes on each side having new curtains of amber satin, covered with lace, and looped with cords of bullion, to which bullion tassels were appended. All the fronts of the various tiers of boxes had likewise been regilt and brightened—the lowest of the three tiers being held in reserve on each side for the orchestra. Gilding and flowers and sculpture sprang upward from floor to dome, a brief crimson drop-curtain in front of the stage, (hanging just low enough to conceal the junction of the marquee already described with the remainder of the building,) displaying in its centre an allegorical piece, crowned with the Three Plumes of the youthful Prince, and representing at its sides the flags and arms of England, the United States and the State of New-York harmoniously blended around an indescribable painting, in which lions, beavers, eagles, anchors and tobacco bales formed the most prominent features.

Around the room and on each side of the stage in front of the dais, were sofas, lounges and seats, covered with dark wine-colored velvet. The two upper tiers of boxes, and all the private boxes, were thrown open to guests who did not wish to dance, or who were weary of dancing, or who had passed their dancing days. These might be regarded as retreats sacred to that amiable but not amusing social class known as "wall flowers" and non-dancing people. Here they might sit at ease, and look down in a literal, no less than a metaphorical sense, on the frivolities which were taking place beneath them. Mystic, indeed, are the ways of Providence, inventing for every age and aspect of humanity some pleasant self-delusion of virtue which makes up for the absence of of any more keen enjoyment!

Having sufficiently surveyed the main building, its flashing lights, swinging draperies and flower-uplifting caryatides, we now go round to the regular opera-entrance for guests on Irving-place, where the whole porch, with its massive brown-stone pillars, is a-wave with flags, pennons, banners, streamers, and other patriotic emblems worked in dry-goods of silk or canvas. The steps are carpeted with crimson cloth, all the entrance-halls and stairways are similarly covered; the equestrian portrait of Queen VICTORIA by WINTERHALTER, and Count D'ORSAY is opposite the main entrance; and up those crimson-covered stairways to the right, New-York beauty has to trip on its way to the full revealment of toilette-glories and natural grace. To be a little more plain-spoken, the dressing-rooms and parlors for ladies are upon the floor overhead, in the regions usually occupied by the promenade and refreshment saloons of the opera.

These boudoirs, as we have been informed by a private spy whose good nature has betrayed her into the indiscretion of a description, have all been furnished on a similar pattern with the retiring-rooms behind the stage devoted to the use of Baron RENFREW. They have carpets of green cloth, with Arabesque tracings, rich dressing-tables, fringed with lace, and any conceivable quantity of marble-topped tables, bureaus, and such like, the walls being made of mirrors, so arranged as to reflect all profiles of lithe and blythe crinoline at once. But these are mysteries on which the pen of journalism has no license to intrude. The most apologetic bow is made, and we "walk backward with averted gaze," never daring even to cast a second glance at that delightful blonde in blue and white who is arranging a stray ringlet at the corner mirror.

As for the supper-room, the only portion not yet described, it is a special construction of wood, connected with the Prince's private entrance on Fourteenth-street, and running back about one hundred and forty feet, by thirty-seven, on the vacant lot between the Academy of Music and the Medical University. Inside, this wooden waterproof structure, a long tent ceiling of red, white and blue stripes of silk has been constructed, falling down in graceful curves on either side of the central supporting-line. The walls are of the same material, at least so much of them as is not hidden from sight by the many mirrors upon each side.

At the northern end of this hall, which communicates directly with the Prince's parlor, a short table runs across, magnificently set forth with gold and silver epergnes, gold and silver salvers, crystal, china, fruits, flowers and architectural wonders of confectionery. The wall behind this is festooned with British and American flags, draped round an enormous mirror; while at the southern end of the hall, facing His Royal Highness, whose table we have been describing, is another festoon arrangement of patriotic and symbolical drapery, enshrining a shield, which has emblazoned on it the arms of England, surmounted by three plumes of prismatic crystal through which a varying light streams forth over the entire length of the hall.

Down the sides of this long room, tables of about one hundred and twenty-feet in length, and furnished in the usual handsome style of New-York supper-tables, are arranged on slightly raised platforms, so that from the Prince's table every guest in the room can be seen, and *vice versâ*. The lower space between these platforms is carpeted with damask of a brownish hue and kept clear for the incursions and retreats of the army of waiters in attendance. With these tables, having ranged on each side of them all the best beauty and fashion of the Empire City, the vista of mirrors and banners being closed by the magnificence of the royal table,—who shall dare say that New-York has not given a royal reception to the son of a Sovereign Lady whose virtues, even more than her position, have endeared her to the respect of all intelligent and candid minds?

SCENES OUTSIDE THE ACADEMY.

Next to being on the inside of a ball-room it is good to be on the out. If you have failed to procure tickets, and are a philosopher, you can console yourself with the reflection that it is a great deal better. The atmosphere inside is apt to be hot and stifling; your poor lungs, instead of drinking in the unadulterated air which Nature uncorked for them on the world's natal day, are forced to swallow the chemically-concocted perfumes wherewith ladies always come laden. To mingle in the inner festivities you are obliged to attire yourself in a stiff suit of black, indulge in the expense of new gloves, and, possibly, of a bouquet. Then, too, you are obliged to contribute to the amusement of others; it is incumbent upon you to dance,—this is a labor of love to which a great many rational beings entertain a decided distaste. They do things much better in those Oriental countries, where servants dutifully dance for the delectation of their masters. Looking at a quadrille or a polka you enjoy the poetry of motion without the labor of moving. In like manner, standing on the outside of a ball-room, and occasionally peeping through a window, or firing a snap-shot of a glance through a door, as it opens and closes, you enjoy advantages from which the poor participants in the pageantry are debarred. So far from envying them, you come to regard them with a pious pity, and would not change places with them for the world. There is a great deal more elbow-room in the street. You are not troubled about the arrangement of your cravat, nor the perpendicularity of your shirt collar. The ladies are obliged to defile past you as they alight from their carriages, and thus you are enabled to pass the feminine battalions in a full-dress parade, precisely as the Prince did the cohorts of the City and National Guards.

Taken all in all, it is indeed much better to be outside of a ball-room than in, and thus a great many people thought last evening at the Prince's Ball; for that the attendance outside was much the greatest, no one for a moment will dispute. Some may incline to dissent from the comforting proposition advanced in this introductory paragraph, but it was the source of much comfort to a legion of contemplative philosophers who last night contented themselves with the street festivities, to which they had a standing invitation.

The street guests arrived much earlier than the formally invited, and came on foot instead of in carriages. This they did to prevent confusion. The arrangements made for their accommodation were ample. Capt. CAMERON, who officiated in Irving-place, and Capt. TURNBULL, who did the honors in Fourteenth-street, set aside the whole opposite pavement for their accommodation, and kept the intervening streets clear, that their view might not in any way be intercepted. A broad river of cobble-stone ran between the invited and the *outvited*, so that no unpleasant mingling might occur. Truth compels the admission that the street guests were not quite as well dressed as the others. None of the ladies bore bouquets, and many of them, in the hurry of dressing, had forgotten to slip on cloaks, and some came even without bonnets, the monotony of their rags unrelieved by a single gleam of Solferino or the most remote tint of Magenta. The gentlemen generally had shocking bad hats, and some had no hats at all. But their behavior was unexceptionable, and this, after all, is the main point.

At about half-past 7 the carriages began to roll to the doors, freighted with living loads of beauty. The carriages of the Reception Committee and of a few of the most distinguished guests came to the Fourteenth-street door; but the greater portion disbursed their contents at the Irving-place entrance. By 8 the tide of carriages was flowing in full force. John hurried John, and wheel pressed upon wheel and it was only by cautioning shouts and warning waves of the hand that the policemen in attendance succeeded in preventing the poles of arriving carriages from perforating the panels of those which were momentarily in dock. From the magically unfolding doors of the vehicles ladies leaped, sprang in quick succession like fairies in a pantomimic scene, glittering with diamonds and floating in lace. The argosy of Jason was less richly freighted than the fleet of carriages which last night disembarked their treasures at the Academy of Music. The calcium lights lent a brilliancy to the scene outshining that of day; and the lean-eyed, hungry-mouthed crowd on the opposite pavement looked over and wondered how so much wealth could be in the world and they so poor. Occasionally when a beauty brighter than her sisters gave her little hand to her attendant, and sprang lightly from her carriage to the ground, her ear-drops sparkling in the night like a thousand dew-beads, they clapped their hands and shouted their delight that some were happy, though they were miserable.

But the grand event of the evening, and that for which the street-guests waited in impatient expectancy, was the arrival of the Prince and suite. Prince ROTHSCHILD came at an early hour, but his coming created no sensation. Distinguished citizens alighted, but no cheers followed their steps. Gen. WEBB drove to the Irving-place door with his party, democratically, in an omnibus; but the quaint contrast of his vehicle to the others scarce exerted a chime of laughter. They looked for a Prince of the blood. And at a little past 10 o'clock the Prince came. His carriage drove to the Fourteenth-street door, and ALBERT EDWARD, with his suite, entered the Academy. But few knew of his arrival, few detected the royal presence. A little boy, held by his father, who was posted, peered into the Prince's face as he passed, and said, in a distinctly audible tone: "Why, pa, he is only a man!" The little fellow had looked for some different anatomy in a prince. Ignorant of the fact that the glory of the evening had culminated, the waiting crowd preserved their weary posture, and looked with all their eyes for ALBERT EDWARD'S coming. None dreamed that the fair-haired, fresh-faced young gentleman, in a simple ball-room dress, who, for a moment, appeared on the sidewalk to disappear within the guarded doors, could, by any possibility, be the heir of England. They, evidently, looked for purple robes, and some outward manifestation of that dignity which is popularly supposed to hedge a king.

The stars on the breasts of several members of the Prince's suite glimmered in the gas-light, but the uninformed crowd confounded them with the policemen's; and so ALBERT EDWARD came upon the ground and entered the ball-room building unrecognized by those who waited to ring their greetings into his ears. Perhaps their silence pleased him better. It must have gratified him to know that he could pass in a crowd and not be singled out by any peculiarity of suit or manner as distinguished from the generality of created beings. To be a celebrity, and be constantly pointed out as such, cannot be pleasant, however the popular opinion may incline to the contrary. The youthful GUELPH is blessed with a good share of practical common sense, and can distinguish between the stare of curiosity and the look of silent praise. He knows that at present, save his princely lineage, he possesses no claim to the world's homage; that whatever he may achieve before joining the long line of kings that have gone before him, he has as yet done nothing that men should hang upon his steps with adulation and admiration.

The tide of carriages continued to roll until after 11; by half-past ten it had materially slackened, and in half an hour later the arrivals were few and scattering. Among the later guests came Gen. SCOTT, attired in full and well-earned uniform, his step as firm as when, years ago, he led his regiments to battle, his bearing proud as a king's.

When our reporter left the scene the inner festivities seemed at their height; bursts of gay music rang through the sometimes-open door, the measure distinctly audible to all the street, yet, strange to say, the outer guests were not dancing. They fringed the curb-stones and selveged the pavement with undiminished numbers, steadfastly gazing to discover a Prince, and wondering why he came not. Patient souls; even at the hour of this writing they are probably looking and waiting, anxious for their hope, and yet semi-despairing of its fruition.

In relation to the police arrangements of last evening too much praise cannot well be said. By some accident a remarkably gentlemanly force were detailed for the occasion—men who seemed to recognize the truth that in some cases quite as much may be effected by a word and smile as by an oath and a blow. Captains CAMERON and TURNBULL were omnipresent along their line of duty, preserving a real order among apparent chaos, and straitening out the long string of carriages when there seemed any danger of its becoming tangled. That no accidents occurred is due wholly to their efficient exertions, and speaks more in their praise than any word that can be written.

SCENES AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

Hardly less numerous than the crowd that swarmed around the Academy of Music to greet the arrival of the Prince, was the throng that gathered about the Fifth-avenue Hotel to witness his departure for the Ball. Early in the evening, the sidewalk in Twenty-third-street, opposite the hotel, was covered with men, women and children, eagerly gazing at the private entrance through which it was expected his Lordship would make his exit. As the hours wore away, fresh additions to the throng were momentarily added, until at 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for his departure, the walk on both sides of the street was densely packed with male and female, aged, middle-aged, youthful, juvenile and even infantile specimens of the curious-loving public. The delay of the Prince in making his appearance gave rise to varied manifestations of impatience on the part of those who were so anxious to see him. Many were inclined to think that they had been made the victims of a grand sell, and that His Royal Highness was not in the hotel at all, or if there, that he would make his exit by some other door, and thus avoid alike the gaze and the greetings of the throng.

Some one started the rumor that he was to dine last evening with Mr. GRINNELL, and would undoubtedly go direct from there to the ball. Others said he was dining with Mayor WOOD, and still others that he had not yet returned from his tour of the Central Park. A few were of the opinion that he was afraid of the lunatic who attempted to assault him in the morning, and that it was very doubtful whether he would attend the Ball at all. All, however, continued to watch the private entrance to the hotel, and to keep an eye upon the dim light that shone through the lattice of his suite of rooms on the second story.

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,"
What potent cause delayed my Lord Renfrew.

At length four or five carriages were seen to whirl out of Fifth-avenue down Twenty-third-street, and to the great joy and relief of the crowd, they drew up in a row to the curbstone opposite the private entrance. All surmises, conjectures and wonders were immediately brought to an end, and those individuals who had indulged in the aforesaid absurd speculations were at once reminded of their stupidity, and of the superior wisdom of their companions.

It was not long before Mr. Collector SCHELL made his appearance, and when he was seen to go into the private entrance, it was considered a fixed fact that the Prince was inside, and would in all probability soon make his appearance. And so it proved, for in a few minutes after there was an unwonted bustle, and an extra flourish among the Police who guarded the entrance, and directly thereafter the door swung upon its hinges, His Royal Highness, ALBERT EDWARD, stood in full view of a street full of citizens. He was accompanied on either side by Lord LYONS and the Duke of Newcastle, and from his boyish appearance was immediately recognized by the crowd, who greeted him with unanimous, hearty and repeated cheers. He immediately stepped into his carriage with his two attendants, and was driven quickly down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and disappeared in the distance, amid the vociferous shouts of the assembled multitude. The Prince's suite, together with Collector SCHELL, and several members of the Ball Committee, followed directly after in the other carriages which stood in waiting, and when the last coach had disappeared from the street, the men and women, but particularly the women, took a last, long, lingering look at the windows of the Prince's apartments, and then quietly retired to their homes.

THE PRINCE'S MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

A cool, bracing Autumn day, with skies of the bluest and sunshine of the brightest, greeted the Prince of Wales and his party yesterday morning as they issued from the private entrance on Twenty-third-street of the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 25 minutes before 10 o'clock and prepared to enter the carriages which were awaiting them. An immense crowd, gathered in the streets adjacent, had for two hours been on tip-toe to see the young gentleman come forth. The hotel was garrisoned with policemen, and about the doors they were posted in sufficient force to keep the people at a respectful distance,

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Interesting Details of Recent Intelligence.

Particulars of the Garibaldian Defeat at Capua.

COUNT CAVOUR'S QUARREL WITH GARIBALDI.

PROTEST OF THE POPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool on the morning of the 29th, and from Queenstown on the 30th, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices were telegraphed, in brief summary, from Cape Race. We now publish the details.

No particulars are received of the fall of Ancona.

The *Official Journal* of Rome publishes a formal protest of Cardinal ANTONELLI against the invasion of the Papal States. It is addressed to the representatives of all Foreign Powers at Rome.

A private letter from Rome, dated the 19th inst., contains the following passage:

"Gen. de Goyon has announced to the officers under his command that the mission of the French army is —first, to protect the person of the Pope as long as Pius IX. intrusts himself to the protection of the French arms; secondly, to pursue without mercy every Garibaldian, Mazzinian, or revolutionist who shall dare to attack the territory which NAPOLEON III. has charged his troops to defend."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Great preparations are being made for the defence of Venetia and the coast of Dalmatia, which is much more likely to be attacked by GARIBALDI than Istria, which forms a part of the German Federal territory. Fiume belongs to the maritime coast of Croatia, and, consequently, does not enjoy the protection of the Bund. The Austrian ships of war are assembling at Lissa, where there is a very large and secure harbor."

It is stated that GARIBALDI's check before Capua, (previously reported,) was a rather disastrous one. The forces are reported to have been driven back by a brilliant charge of cavalry, and returned to their position with the loss of 400 killed and wounded, and leaving three hundred prisoners in the enemy's hands. Nevertheless, the positions were maintained and the attack was to be renewed in force.

It is asserted that the King of Naples was at the head of 50,000 men and would show fight.

It is stated that MAZZINI had had an interview with GARIBALDI, and was well received. Dissatisfaction was expressed in Naples and Sicily with GARIBALDI's appointments.

GARIBALDI had sent an envoy to Turin with another letter, stating on what conditions an agreement may be come to between him and the Sardinian Government. VICTOR EMANUEL received the envoy, but simply observed that he should make his reply known.

A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese commanders not only to avoid any conflict with the French, but even any discussion on any point whatever with the French commanders.

It is said that FARINI is to retire, as a compromise between GARIBALDI and the CAVOUR administration.

The commander of the Fort of Baia, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress.

The King of Sardinia was to leave Turin on the 29th ult. for Florence and Bologna, accompanied by FARINI.

A deputation from Sicily was expected to arrive in Turin on the 28th ult., to pay homage to His Majesty.

The remainder of the Sardinian military, contingent of 14,000 men, had been called under arms.

It was reasserted that the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia would arrive at Warsaw simultaneously, and remain there three days.

It was stated that Austria intended to propose at Warsaw that the different Powers should not recognize any settlement of the Italian question as binding without her consent.

The Earl of Derby was suffering from a severe attack of gout at his seat near Liverpool. A report that he had died was current the day before the *Africa* sailed, but it proved unfounded, and at latest dates his Lordship was considerably better.

THE REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S REVERSE AT CAPUA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. EDWIN JAMES:

SANTA MARIA, Sept. 21.

The repulse sustained by GARIBALDI's troops on Wednesday, may and probably will be retrieved by future successes; but it was a reverse, and a serious one—not so much from the fact that raw troops were compelled to retire before the murderous fire of the Neapolitan artillery, but as proving a total want of organization and discipline among a considerable portion of his army, and their incapability to contend against disciplined troops. The truth should be told in England, and GARIBALDI is the last man who would wish it to be concealed. His consummate skill as a guerilla chief, his undaunted personal courage, the celerity of his strategical movements, equaling those of NAPOLEON in his first Italian campaign, have been proved; but when he hesitates not to proclaim his intention to meet the legions of Austria in the field, all who desire his success in the noble enterprise he has undertaken must wish that he should know the material of which a portion of his army is composed, and whether he can rely upon them in such battle-fields as Solferino or Magenta. That Gen. BRESLAU was deficient in military skill; that he allowed that which was intended as a mere feigned attack upon Capua to become an actual attack upon such a fortress without any artillery at his command; that he exposed young troops to a cruel and murderous fire for hours, against which many of them stood firmly and courageously; that he ought and probably will have to answer for these defaults before a court-martial may be true. But the fearful panic which spread through the troops at the sight of Neapolitan Hussars issuing from Capua, covering artillery, and approaching the gate of Santa Maria, and which spread like a "fire in the prairie" to other regiments, who had not even seen the cavalry—the wild flight led by officers, who seized the carriages intended for the wounded and galloped wildly through the streets of Santa Maria, along the high road to Caserta! Soldiers who left the road instead of forming to resist the attack, and ran across fields and through vineyards!—these scenes, which I witnessed, convinced me of a want of discipline, organization, and of courage, which will demand the earnest attention of the great chief in the remodeling the large number of soldiers who have voluntarily joined his standard. CAPUA may capitulate or may fall; the prestige of his name,

"Unmusical to Volscian ears,"

may do, as it has done, much; Gaeta may surrender, the King may fly, and probably will, but the moral effect upon an army produced by the events of Wednesday last is not in a moment removed.

GARIBALDI was far from the scene. He had gone with his staff to the west of Capua, along the ridge of mountains which command a panoramic view of of the city and surrounding country. Gen. EBER, with about 2,000 men, had followed him. Gen. TUER, with a considerable force, was, as we could hear from the heavy firing in that quarter, engaged about six miles off, on the southwest side of the city, in endeavoring to force the passage of the River Volturno, and the whole attack appeared to be made without plan, order or military arrangement of any kind. I found a regiment shattered from the fire under the walls of an old monastery; the officer in command told me that he was waiting orders, but could get none. A shell was thrown into the yard, but, bursting on the other side of the wall, did no mischief. The men were willing to go, but no orders came. I was helping to the best of my ability the wounded from the front to the hospital at the entrance of the village, and was assisting in burying three men who had been placed in a peasant's cart when the cry arose, that the "cavalry were coming," and the panic seized the troops. In the *mêlée* I lost my carriage; my servant had very discreetly taken shelter with some priests in the top of a convent, and during his absence the carriage disappeared. I had to walk along the high road to Caserta; a little Swiss soldier who had been wounded by a ride ball in the wrist, and was going to the hospital there, accompanied me. On our way I saw seven or eight soldiers, among whom were two officers—the Swiss soldier told me they belonged to a Sicilian regiment—seated on one of the long agricultural carts, which they had taken from a field adjoining the road, and were proceeding at a rapid pace to Caserta. As they met troops coming from that town to relieve Santa Maria they spread the panic among them; they cried out, "The cavalry are coming!" "The artillery are close on us!" "We shall all perish!" "Back to Caserta, back!"

More than one regiment wavered and turned. The officers behaved firmly and well, drew their swords, and urged their men on; but the alarm had spread, and the soldiers refused to follow. I followed these mischievous and cowardly fellows to Caserta, asked for the colonel of a regiment who spoke French, gave him my name and address, pointed out the fellows as they entered the space in front of the Palace, and, although I did not request it as a personal favor, I certainly suggested that they should be marched out and shot; they were at once taken to the guard-house and were no more seen by me. It is only just to say that several regiments passed these dastardly renegades unnoticed, and marched on to the relief of the village.

You will, doubtless, have seen in the *Times*, before you receive this letter, a vivid account of this affair under the walls of Capua. Ignorant of military subjects, I do not pretend to describe it; I merely narrate to you what I witnessed.

The result has inspired the Neapolitans; they have pushed on their advanced posts nearer to Santa Maria, and show give indication of making some stand in defence of their Royal master. GARIBALDI's position is critical; he is indeed armed by the "justice of his quarrel"—the prayers and the sympathies of all lovers of freedom are with him. The difficulties which surround him require energy superhuman to surmount, but I believe in his destiny. His purpose is the most lofty and the most noble that can actuate human efforts but he may be thwarted by indiscretion; and by blind confidence in those who "encompass him on every side." His triumphs have been so marvellous, his successes so rapid, that

"They must know no retiring ebb
But keep due on."

His career cannot endure reverses; his great mission will be endangered by any defeat. He has *material* out of which he may construct an army, but the task has not even been commenced. English officers have come out and volunteered to lead his troops, but they remain unemployed, and are lounging in the *cafés* of Naples. Many are leaving in disgust. The only solution of the great problem of the freedom and unity of Italy is in the speedy annexation to the constitutional Government of Piedmont. Delay has already engendered plots and intrigues of every character, and the future happiness of millions in jeopardy. A decisive blow is hourly anticipated.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE REVOLUTION.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the following as the text of a dispatch addressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Sir JAMES HUDSON, British Ambassador at Turin, under date of the 31st of August last:

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31, 1860.

SIR: Although Count CAVOUR's note in reply to that you were requested to hand to him did not give a statement of his intentions as precise and complete as the Government of Her Majesty might have desired and expected, it nevertheless did not think it necessary to follow up the matter further.

It considered that in substance that note put aside all idea of attack upon the States of the Emperor of Austria or upon those of the King of Naples, and that at the same time it obliged the King of Sardinia to renounce the cession of any portion of the Italian territory, naturally comprising the Island of Sardinia in that public engagement. I say a public engagement, because in his note Count CAVOUR refers to a speech made by himself in the name of the Government of the King in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 26th of May.

Still, although Austria, France and England have abstained from all interference in Sicily and Naples, there nevertheless exists a fear at Paris and at Vienna that the annexation of the Roman and Neapolitan States may be followed by an attack by the Italian forces upon the Venetian possessions of the Emperor of Austria. It is clear that such an attack could not take place without the assent of the King of Sardinia. It is equally clear that, taking a legal view of the question, the King of Sardinia has no excuse for breaking the treaty of Zurich, recently concluded and signed. The King of Sardinia was free not to accept the preliminaries of Villafranca and the treaty of Zurich, but, having renounced a continuation of the war, after having given his Royal word to live in peace and friendship with Austria, he is no longer free to cast aside his obligations, and direct a wanton attack against a neighboring Prince.

It is, moreover, evident in the present case, that interests go hand-in-hand with the prescriptions of duty. An attack against the Austrian enemy encamped behind powerful fortresses is not an undertaking in which success may be reasonably expected. *And if such an attack should fail, it would, perhaps offer to Austria the desired opportunity of restoring the Romagna to the Pope, and Tuscany to the Grand Duke.*

There is good reason to believe that neither of these acts would be considered by France as irreconcilable with the treaty of Zurich; yet such acts would certainly be most detrimental to the independence of Italy and to her future tranquillity. The King of Sardinia, in gaining Lombardy, Parma and Modena, but losing Savoy, Nice and Tuscany, would no longer be able to resist Austria, who would be fighting for a good cause—the preservation of her territory and the redemption of her military honor. The only hope left to Sardinia in such a conflict would be to bring France into the battle-field and excite a European war. We trust Count CAVOUR will not give way to such dangerous illusions. The Great Powers are bent upon the maintenance of peace, and Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic over which she keeps a most careful watch.

The Ministers of the King of Sardinia may preserve Europe from such a danger by following exactly the policy laid down in Count CAVOUR's dispatch of the 30th of May. The Government of her Majesty does not ask for anything more than a faithful execution of that policy.

The British Government is willing to take into account the sentiments and demonstrations to which Count CAVOUR alludes as infractions of international law which the limited powers of the municipal authorities cannot prevent, although in the opinion of many Courts of Europe this indulgence on the part of Great Britain has been thought excessive. Under all circumstances, without regard to what nocturnal enterprises may be undertaken under the protection of vessels belonging to villages along the coast, it is quite clear that no army can attack the Austrian frontier without a distinct order from the King.

These observations seem to us worthy of the serious attention of the Sardinian Government.

You are authorized to read this dispatch to Count CAVOUR, and to leave him a copy.

I am, &c., J. RUSSELL.

THE POPE'S PROTEST.

On the subject of the recent entrance of the Piedmontese into the States of the Holy See the Cardinal Secretary of State has addressed the following note to all the members of the diplomatic body residing in Rome. It is dated from the Vatican, 18th inst:—

The undersigned greatly regrets the necessity of communicating to the representatives of the foreign Powers to the Holy See a statement of facts more and more deplorable; but the force of circumstances is so grave, and the impetuosity of the violence used towards the most pacific of Sovereigns, the august Head of the Church, is so astounding, that he cannot refrain from addressing to them the present communication, being impelled thereto not only by his duty as a Minister, but also by the express commands of his Holiness.

Since I had the honor of explaining to your Excellencies by the note of the 12th inst. that the Piedmontese Government was taking hostile measures against the Government of the Holy See, without any provocation on the part of the latter, adding crime to crime, adding armed revolt to its legitimate authority, in order to obtain possession of the provinces which remain to the Holy See after the usurpation of the Romagnas, the Pontifical Government, relying on its right, has made and is still making every possible effort, despite the small number of its troops, to arrest the impetuosity of the invasion; but the enemy's forces are so overwhelming that it is not possible the defence can hold out long. Pesaro having been captured the Piedmontese took prisoner the Pontifical Delegate, who was even exposed to outrage, as also the commandant, who had resisted the attack. On the other hand, a numerous body attacked Perugia, which, after repulsing a vigorous assault, was compelled to surrender, and the General in command, with the whole garrison, became prisoners of war. The same corps then marched upon Foligno and came to Spoleto. Orvieto has been carried by volunteers, partisans of Piedmont, who now threaten Viterbo.

The Holy Father has seen nearly all the States which are the patrimony of the Church and of Catholics torn away from him bit by bit, notwithstanding that the Emperor of the French has declared to Piedmont that he should have opposed the recent invasion, and would have broken off all relations with that Government, if the latter had not given him the assurance that the noted intimation made to the Holy See would not be carried out, and that the Sardinians would not attack the Pontifical troops.

In this state of things the undersigned Cardinal complains and protests, in the name of his Holiness, against acts so destructive of all laws, human and divine, and as assailing the independence of the Supreme Head of the Church, and the integrity of the temporal domain, with which he has been invested by the dispensations of Providence, for the good of religion and of the Church, and which the Church has lawfully possessed for so many centuries past.

I therefore request your Excellency to communicate to your august Sovereign this complaint and protest. The principles of justice, order, and morality, which all princes are bound to maintain and defend for the safety of their thrones, give assurance that they will oppose a barrier to this spirit of usurpation, which, treading all law under foot, spreads disorder, by armed force, in other States, in order to consummate spoliations to the injury of the lawful sovereign. What also gives no less confidence to the Holy Father is the thought that attention will be paid to the prayers of so many millions of Catholics scattered through all kingdoms, who earnestly implore that a termination may be put to the anguish and calamities in which the common father of all has been plunged.

The undersigned assures your Excellency of his high consideration, &c., ANTONELLI.

GARIBALDI'S QUARREL WITH CAVOUR.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

The dissensions between CAVOUR and GARIBALDI are said to have reached a point at which an explosion of some kind appears imminent—indeed, inevitable. It is reported that GARIBALDI has declared he will publish not only the letter he wrote to the King and the existence of which the Piedmontese *Gazette* lately denied in a prevaricating sort of a way, but also correspondence and documents relating to the share the Sardinian Government had in the invasion of Sicily, the money it had supplied, and other matters which it is supposed M. CAVOUR would much rather not see brought to light.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

Petitions are already pouring in to the King and his minister, Count CAVOUR, praying them to take into their own hands the administration of Southern Italy. Those provinces are impatient to arrive at such a settlement, whilst the military and naval officers of the disbanded Neapolitan forces have petitioned the King for leave to enter his service. So long, however, as FRANCIS II. remains at Gaeta (where he lingers with new hope inspired by this lamentable dualism) our Government feels itself bound in propriety to wait before accepting these offers.

Count CAVOUR, with a self-abnegation that does him much honor, was disposed to resign his portfolio, though certain of a Parliamentary majority, provided this personal sacrifice on his part would reestablish concord in Italy; but now that we see Naples invaded by a swarm of republicans and socialists, who take care to let it be known that the difference is not a question of persons but of principles, he has been urged by some of the most influential men, and by RATTAZZI himself, who was supposed to be his Parliamentary rival, not to resign. In a few days the Parliament will, doubtless, confirm this judicious counsel. The dignity of the Crown and of the Parliament requires that CAVOUR should retain office.

THE SIEGE OF ANCONA.

The following letter, from a Manchester gentleman in Ancona, addressed to his father, is published in the *Examiner*:

ANCONA, Sept. 17, 1860.

MY DEAR FATHER: Arriving here this morning, I found the town in a state of siege, I do not know how long I shall be detained, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs. Most of the respectable inhabitants have taken the opportunity of escape from the horrors of war. All communication by land and sea is stopped; the harbor is barred with a chain cable, to prevent egress and ingress for shipping, and we are surrounded by about 30,000 Sardinians, the flower of the Crimea, Solferino and Magenta, or, rather, by Garibaldians or those favorable to his cause. There was a fight here yesterday between these troops and those of the Pope, consisting of Austrians, Irish, Swiss and other volunteers, to the number of 8,000, under the command of Gen. LAMORICIERE. Only thirty persons arrived in Ancona out of all this number. They were cut off while attempting to make for the fortress, the ships of war bombarding the town in the meantime. I am glad to say that only four people were killed in the town, two men and two children. The enemy are now encamped about twenty miles from town. This afternoon the fleet took up position (about dusk) within gun-range from our batteries, while I was sitting on the walls with Mr. A——. We were ordered off, for fear of the action beginning. The Pope's troops are in the streets, expecting an action momentarily. So, when it comes God help us! I cannot describe the anxiety of the inhabitants. While some are leaving the town, others are on the *qui vive*, not knowing what to do. A few hours, however, must settle this state of affairs. I may add that there is a decided feeling on the part of the troops in favor of GARIBALDI. They say that they are determined not to fight should they be attacked. I am, &c.

PROCLAMATIONS BY GARIBALDI.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following important proclamation is stated to have been issued by GARIBALDI, on the 19th ult.:

THE DICTATOR OF SOUTHERN ITALY TO THE VOLUNTEERS —When the idea of country was in Italy the idea of a few, the only course was to conspire and die; now we fight and conquer. The patriots are at present numerous enough to form armies and give battle to the enemy. But our victory is not complete; *Italy is not yet entirely free, and we are still very far from the Alps—our glorious goal.* The most precious fruit of these last successes is that we are able to arm ourselves, and to advance. I found you ready to follow me, and now I call you all to my side. Hasten to join the general assembly of those troops, which must be a nation in arms, in order to make Italy free and one, whether it please the mighty of the earth or not.

Gather in the squares of your towns, organizing yourselves with that popular instinct of war which will enable you to attack the enemy unitedly.

The chiefs of the corps thus formed will, before their arrival at Naples, apprise the Director of the Ministry of War of their approach, in order that everything which is necessary may be ready. For the corps which would come here more conveniently by sea proper arrangements will be made.

Italians, the moment is critical. Already some of our brothers are fighting the stranger in the heart of Italy. *Let us go and meet them in Rome, in order to march thence all together upon the Territory of Venice.* All that is our duty and our right we shall be able to effect if we are strong. Arms, then, and men: heart, steel, and liberty! G. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Sept. 19, 1860.

PROCLAMATION TO THE VENETIANS.

The following proclamation has also been issued by GARIBALDI:

NOBLE CITIZENS: The present war, made solely by the arms of the people, is the only national one that can give us a country. Our battles are so many stations of our march to the Alps, on the summit of which we will only halt. Well you feel it, O noble Venetians, who here propose collecting means for the war, and who publish in a journal called *Il Corriere di Venezia* such a proclamation as will call entire Italy to fight on the Venetian lands. I praise you for this patriotic intention, and incite you in the work which will complete and hasten the victory of all.

I authorize you, then, in writing, as I did yesterday by word of mouth, to form a "Patriotic Venetian Commission," for the object of collecting all of all sorts in this meridional part of Italy, for the advantage of the insurrectional war that we are making for the common liberty. I need not control your enterprise by sending persons in my confidence to direct you; such persons you have, and worthy both of the undertaking and of the illustrious name you have placed at your head.

You will find here, for certain, a fellow-feeling equal to yours. The Dictator, G. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Sept. 19.

AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

REVIVAL OF THE KOSSUTH EXCITEMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Hungarians are resolved to recover their constitutional rights and privileges, and it is certain that they calculate on assistance from abroad. A great deal of French gold is now in circulation in Hungary, and it is strongly suspected that large quantities of arms have recently been smuggled into the country. Not only is the name of KOSSUTH again in the mouths of the people, but a few days ago the authorities laid hands on "Kossuth notes" of the nominal value of 1,200 florins. Travelers who return from Hungary state that the inhabitants of that country appear to be quite indifferent to what is said and done in the Reichsrath. The reconciliation between the Magyars and South Slaves is said to be "perfect." Recently, several "ill-disposed" persons have been arrested in the Voivodina, and at once transported to the interior of the empire.

The New-York Press and the Prince.

From the London Times.

The old Adam is hardly dead in the breast of American Republicans. They are not loyal, because they have no Queen or Prince of their own, but in default of affection they are strong in curiosity. It is evident that a Royal personage is still in their eyes something more than an ordinary man. His sayings are utterances of note, his doings are occurrences not only to be remarked, but to be made known with all the rapidity of modern science. When the Prince of Wales left England we were prepared for a cordial but decorous reception of his Royal Highness by the people of the States which his great-grandfather governed. We conceived, from our own reasonings, and from the tone of American journalists, that the Prince would be hospitably received in the chief cities of the Union, and would by his presence, perhaps, obliterate still further the traces of animosity between the two countries; but were not prepared for the impulsive inquisitiveness of New-York and her sister cities. It appears from all that we can learn of the Prince's trip, that a curiosity so devouring exists, or is supposed by the American Press to exist, concerning our heir apparent, that the most trifling circumstances connected with his stay are considered worthy, not only of type, but of telegraphy. What the excitement will be when Baron RENFREW waltzes for the first time in New-York may be judged by the manner in which the leading journals report his proceedings in the quiet provinces to the North. The Orange agitation has furnished the American public with details even more exciting than those connected with the ball at Quebec. The New-York *Herald*, in large capitals, proclaims "The Orangemen still obstinate;" "The 'Rogue's March' played for the 'Duke of Newcastle;'" "He is not to be bullied;" "Probable Reaction;" and in long columns of news informs its readers that the excitement is intense, that bloodshed is expected, and that the Prince of Wales is told "to go home." But in a day or two we have "The Orange Excitement Subsiding;" "The Prince at Cobourg, Rice Lake, Peterborough and Port Hope;" "He shakes hands with the crowd;" "Address from an Indian Chief one hundred years old;" "Showers of Bouquets." Then we are informed that there was a ball at Cobourg, that the Prince opened it with Miss BEATTY, daughter of the Mayor, and gaily promenaded the room with his partners. His Royal Highness's caution, according to the same authority, is indicated by the fact that he would not enter the ball-room until the floor had been strengthened by fir-trees placed underneath.

All this shows nothing but the interest which a people divided from the old monarchical, aristocratical world, and unused to the visits of "distinguished personages," feels in the advent of English Royalty. The grotesque exaggeration which is a feature in American narrative of course appears in the reports which are given of the Prince's proceedings. According to all accounts, New-York journalists of the most inventive minds follow in the train of the youthful Englishman. He can neither eat nor drink, dance nor go to a review, without being liable to have his demeanor criticised by half-a-dozen most enterprising penmen. He tripped in a polka, and in ten minutes it was telegraphed to the New-York Press. Probably within half an hour it was known in Texas. The number of times he dances, and the dresses an behavior of his timid colonial partners, are they not chronicled by the New-York *Herald*, and shouted about the streets of the American metropolis by enterprising newsboys?

Many people will consider all this as vulgar, as denoting a low tone in the civilization of the people which reads such productions, and will contrast this excessive inquisitiveness and relentless publicity with the reticence of our own Press. We cannot wholly concur in this view. The American papers present but a reflection of the American character, in which a craving for excitement, and more especially the excitement of curiosity, holds a principal place. Indeed, there is hardly anything in the Prince's tour more calculated to satisfy a reflecting Englishman than the interest which has been shown by Americans in his doings, an interest of which the New-York *Herald* and its compeers are the rough and, it may be, the indelicate exponents. Under the appearance of commonplace curiosity is evidently concealed a warm sympathy with the Prince who has been so early placed in such a difficult position, and who has, it is allowed, by all, conducted himself with singular affability and discernment. If a scion of the proudest and most powerful family of the Continent were to visit the Western World, we may be sure that the New-York papers would not care to relate that "he danced twenty-three times," or to invent the occurrence that "he wept copiously," when met by an ill-judged political demonstration. We believe that the Americans are, on the whole, good-humored in their remarks, and so we can afford to laugh good-humoredly at their eccentricities. At any rate, it is of no use quarreling with what we cannot help, and it is pretty certain that the triumphs of New-York reporting have yet to begin. If they have given such melodramatic accounts of the Canadian progress, how will they describe the New-York balls? We must prepare ourselves for large capitals detailing the Prince's manner of eating an ice, and for accurate descriptions of the toilets of all his partners.

The exaggeration, however, which is pardonable and amusing in unimportant matters, cannot be allowed to pass without notice when it refers to political differences, which are always lamentable, and may at any time become dangerous. The American Press has given accounts of the Orange manifestations, which convey a very incorrect notion of the political state of the Province. The fact is that the extreme section, which forgot the duties of loyalty and politeness in Upper Canada, contains but a small portion even of the ultra Protestants of the Provinces, and that even this body did not presume to act with the malevolence imputed to it in these incorrect reports. It is, however, of little use arguing what the Upper Canadian Orangemen did, and what they did not do; suffice it to say that, without any ill will to the Prince or his attendants, and, indeed, with the loudly-expressed intention of showing surpassing loyalty, they acted violently and indecorously. That they have by this time seen the folly and impropriety of their course we feel certain, and that when the heir to the British Throne leaves the New World he will leave behind him no more attached friends than the Canadian Protestants, although it has been necessary for his principal adviser, the Duke of Newcastle, to administer to them somewhat severe rebukes. Most of our readers, though unable to divine the reasons of this sudden agitation, will readily imagine that there must be something in the constitution of Canadian society or politics which gives this vitality to the Orange body. And this is indeed the case. Orangeism is not merely a religious, but a political association in British America, and it is an association which is chiefly defensive. The preponderance of the Catholic population in numbers, and their able drilling at elections, have enabled them to pass measures against which the Protestants are still strongly incensed. The voice of the extreme Protestants is heard through the Orange Lodges, and we cannot wonder, though we may regret, that they should have determined to assert their claims both in season and out of season.

THE LATEST NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

GREAT AUGMENTATION OF THE TROOPS AT ROME.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that on Thursday a Privy Council was held at St. Cloud, at which it is understood that a proposal of Gen. DE GUYON, to augment the French army of occupation of Rome to 20,000, and, as some say, to put down GARIBALDI, was discussed. It is to be feared that the result was a decision which will lead to a bloody war, and, at the best, put an end for a long time to come to all hope of the regeneration of Italy.

Marshal VAILLANT leaves Paris to take the command of the French army of Italy, and he will speedily be followed by two divisions. Simultaneous with this news it is stated more positively than ever that the Pope has made up his mind to leave Rome. What possible excuse can there be for the French invasion of Italy. Every French newspaper now cries out on GARIBALDI. He has just formed at Naples a *Red* Ministry, but the term *red* does not, in Italy, mean Republicanism, but distrust of France.

THE CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

GEN. LAMORICIERE AND THE WHOLE GARRISON PRISONERS OF WAR.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Sardinian fleet having yesterday, by a bold manœuvre, destroyed all the battalion of the Pope at Ancona, Gen. LAMORICIERE sent two envoys to Ancona this day, and the articles of capitulation were drawn up.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29—2 P. M.

Ancona capitulated this morning. Gen. LAMORICIERE is a prisoner of war with the whole garrison.

BOLOGNA, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Ancona has capitulated. Gen. LAMORICIERE and the whole garrison are prisoners of war.

MISCELLANEOUS ITALIAN NEWS.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The King has left Turin amid the cheering of the population. Prince CARIGNAN has arrived here in the quality of Lieutenant of the King.

PARIS, Saturday Evening, Sept. 29.

The *Patrie* says the Vanguard of the Sardinian army is at Tivoli, 6 kilometers from Rome.

The same journal announces that the Neapolitan Royalists have retaken and are masters of the Volturno.

THE IRISH IN ITALY.

The Marquis of Normandy, in a letter to the Globe, extols the bravery of the Irish at Spoleto, and shows that the telegrams from good sources are not worthy of credit, and expresses sympathy for the unfortunate young sovereign of Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Revenue accounts for the quarter ending this day show a decrease on the whole, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of about £600,000. On Customs there is a decrease of about £700,000, and on excise of about £430,000. Against this, however, are placed net increase on stamps, taxes, income tax, Post-office and Crown lands. The accounts for the year ending this day exhibit an increase, as compared with the previous year, of upwards of £4,800,000. On excise there is an increase of nearly £380,000; on stamps about £280,000; on taxes about £67,000; on income tax £4,620,000; on Post-office, £115,000; on Crown Lands, nearly £8,000; on the other hand there is a falling off in the Customs of more than £1,400,000, and on miscellaneous £245,000. The decrease in customs and duties for the quarter and the year, may be attributed principally to the remitted duties. The decrease on excise for the quarter is only apparent, and arises from the altered period of collecting the malt duties, consequent on the shortened term of credit. The increase on excise for the year is derived from the shortening of the malt credit, which has realized £7,000,000 and improved the receipts generally. The large increase on the year may be explained by the additional duty for the last financial year being collected in the first half of the year now ending.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Business in the Stock Exchange is very limited, and the general tone of the market is rather flat, the cold and wet weather having a depressing influence. British Railway Stocks are rather heavy.

MADRID, Friday Evening.

Signor LEYMORI has been appointed Captain-General of the Phillipine Islands. Gen. NARVEZ is to return to Spain, and will reside at Lazas.

An official has been shot at the Cape for having committed an act of insubordination.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 29—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been rather animated, and prices have improved. The final quotations of Rentes were 68f. 65c., or 20c. higher than yesterday.

The letter which the Emperor of the French left at Mahon, on his passage to Algiers, contained friendly compliments to the Queen of Spain.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press—Services To-Morrow.

UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIANS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Synods of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches in Canada have just concluded important meetings at Montreal. Although distinctive in name, these bodies have had little else to keep them apart, and for two or three years past negotiations have been pending which had in view their consolidation. The discussions on this subject in the Free Presbyterian Synod culminated in the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the United Synod, to request a conference. The proposition was at once acceded to by the latter body, and the two Synods assembled together in Knox's Church the same afternoon. Some modifications of the basis of Union which had been partially agreed upon were made, and then it was formally adopted. The Synods then met again separately, and each adopted the preamble and the other parts of the basis, and in the evening a meeting was held to discuss the name which should be given the United Church. It was determined, after some debate, to designate the body as the "Canada Presbyterian Church," and, by a vote of 46 to 30, a resolution was adopted to hold a special meeting to consummate the Union at Toronto on the 20th of December next. A number of joint Committees were appointed to complete the necessary preliminaries, and the Synods adjourned. The result seems to be hailed with delight by all parties. The Presbyterians in Nova Scotia, however, have been the leaders in this Union movement. By a singular coincidence, at the time when the preliminaries for the coalition in Canada were under discussion, that in Nova Scotia was in process of consummation, and the celebration of the event occurred at Pictou on the 4th and 5th inst. Addresses were made by a number of prominent clergymen residing in the Province, and the members of the two bodies formally gave one another the hand of fellowship. The two bodies in Canada are now known as "The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

EPISCOPALIAN MISSION.

The Board of Missions of the Episcopalian Church has been in session at New-Haven, Conn., during the past week. Among those who were in attendance we notice Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Bishop Johns, of Virginia; Bishop McIlvain of Ohio; Bishop Wittingham, of Maryland; Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota; Bishop Talbot, of Nebraska; Bishop Burgess, of Maine; Bishop Lee, of Delaware, Bishop Mead, of Virginia; and Rev. Drs. Vinton, Chauncey, Cook, Hawks and Anthon, of this City. The report on Foreign Missions shows that the total receipts of the Board from Oct. 1, 1859, to Oct. 1, 1860, were $85,369 07. Of this amount, $19,304 98 were for the missions in South America, $8,531 57 for those in China, $1,705 59, for those in Japan, $11,624 44 for specific objects, and $43,653 44 for the General Fund. The total expenditures were $86,833 26. Of these the Mission in Africa received $34,730 71, and those in China $26,656 90. For salaries $3,900 were expended. The several sections of the report were referred to the appropriate Committees.

THE UNITARIANS.

The Unitarian Autumnal Convention was commenced at New-Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday last. Hon. T. D. ELIOT, of New-Bedford, was elected President; Hon. W. J. ROTCH, of New-Bedford, and Rev. THOMAS HILL, D. D., of Antioch College, Vice-Presidents. Full delegations of the clergy and laity were in attendance. A paper upon the religious conditions and needs of the West, by Mr. U. TRACY HOWE, of Cambridge, elicited a lively discussion, in which Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, Rev. Dr. ELIOT, of St. Louis, and others, took part. On motion, a contribution was taken up in aid of the ministry in Kansas.... The Unitarian Sunday School Society has just closed its sessions at Fitchburg, Mass. The Treasurer, GEO. W. FISK, of Boston, reports that the annual receipts were $1,865 61, and the expenses $1,762 16. The discussions revealed that the Society was by no means in a flourishing condition, and various measures were proposed to increase its vitality. One of the most interesting subjects which were considered was, "Should our pupils receive direct doctrinal instruction in the Sunday School, or should they only be prepared to think and examine in future for themselves?" The general opinion seemed to be that children should not be left to mature their own judgments in after life. Rev. Mr. WHITE, of Keene, N. H., delivered an address on the cultivation of a missionary spirit among children.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The *Observer* and *Evangelist* resign a very large part of their space to reports of the proceedings of the American Board of Missions, while the *Independent* compresses them into about two columns. All the journals, irrespective of denomination, congratulate the Christian community upon the important results which have been attained by the Board. In the course of its comments the *Observer* says:

"Place was not given, even for an hour, to the exciting subject of Slavery. It is many years since the Board has been allowed to a tend to its appropriate work with so little interruption from this source. An effort was made by a single individual, in two or three different forms, to obtain some action on the subject of the Slave-trade, but it was promptly put down, and that too at the instance of the same persons who, for two or three years past, have sought to introduce the subject into the American Tract Society, when it has met to attend to the business of its anniversaries. We regard this as ominous for good, not only to the American Board but to other religious institutions. May they all be permitted to prosecute their work with as little interruption."

The *Independent*, with a casuistry which many will regard as rather refined, coming from this source, remarks:

"*Yet the strength of the institution, to-day, lies in the fact that while it has pursued its own work, it has meddled with no other work.* On the one hand, those who have desired to obtain from it some testimony for the distinctive doctrine of the Anti-Slavery Societies, have never succeeded to their full content. On the other hand, when its own missionaries among the Choctaws would have compromised it with the new doctrines that have become characteristic of Southern Christianity, and would have drawn it into the same pit into which the Nassau-street American Tract Society has fallen, their failure was complete. They found that though the Board had nothing to say by way of testimony against Slavery in the abstract, for effect upon public opinion, it would not submit to any interference of chiefs or politicians with the conduct of its missions, or to any demand for the recognition of Slavery as a Divine and Christian institution. It is this earnest singleness of aim which gives so high a character to the annual meetings of the Board. The meeting is a foreign missionary meeting—nothing less—nothing else."

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The *Observer* publishes a letter from Rev. C. S. STEWART, Chaplain on board the *Niagara*. It was written at St. Paul de Loanda on the 15th of August. Mr. STEWART says:

"While there are no direct attempts made to proselyte, I am happy to say there is much in the religious services on board our ship, calculated, I think, to be suggestive, if not impressive, to them, and to lead to thought and inquiry as to the truths and spirituality of the Christian religion. We have regular worship, at which the whole ship's company attend, on the quarter-deck, every morning and evening, as well as the public services of the Sabbath, when congregational singing by the officers and crew, and a sermon, are added to prayer. This worship is open to the free observance of the Japanese, and is regarded by them with respectful attention and interest. At first, the princes, when on deck at the time the ship's company were thus assembled, retired to their apartments, but of late they often remain as spectators.

The professing Christians among the sailors, a dozen in number, hold a prayer-meeting on the berth-deck every evening. It was commenced the first night we were at sea, after lea

come of the speculators for the fall, to make good their calculations of profit. The feature of the market to-day is, that this advance in prices has brought out so few sellers. The business already done is equal to a fair daily average, but nothing more. New-York Central took the lead on the Share list this morning, opening at 89 and advancing to 89¾, from which there was a partial reaction at the close of the afternoon Board. Erie sold up to 39¾ cash, and 40@40¼ on buyers' option. Harlem common and preferred each rose 1 ₱ cent. Hudson was firm and Reading steady. Among the Western shares the demand was free for Galena, Toledo and Rock Island, Michigan Southern being also a fraction better, and Illinois Central advancing to 85 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail was firm, and Panama steady. On the Board list, Missouris further advanced to 75 ₱ cent., and Michigan Southern second mortgage in demand at a rise of 1 ₱ cent. The general market at 4 o'clock left off as follows :

Central	89⅛	Rock Island	73⅝
Erie	39⅛	Galena	77½
Harlem	22⅛	Toledo	46⅛
Reading	47⅛	Michigan Guaranteed	48⅝
Hudson	64⅝	Michigan Southern	2⅜
Pacific	87½	Michigan Central	68⅝
Burlington	89⅜	Illinois Central	84¾

The market for money rates steady at 7 per cent. for both loans on demand to the stock brokers and on prime discounts, the same outside as at Bank. Second grade indorsed bills and fair indorsements go at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum, according to the estimation of the strength of the makers of the paper among money lenders. The leading Stock Brokers report an easy supply of means at 7 per cent., and some of them report that they are lending stocks at a nominal rate of interest on the Money advanced upon, with a good degree of freedom this week. This results from the considerable short sales made in anticipation of lower prices after the elections of Tuesday.

In Exchange, for the mail to-morrow, there is less steadiness than reported yesterday. The drawers on London at 109 per cent. have not been able to do much, as some prime parcels of bank bills have been done at 108¾. A fair business is done on Paris within the wide range of f.5 16¼@ f.5 18¾ per cent.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, Sept. 29, arrived and delivered her mails at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The points in the market news were anticipated by the telegraph from Cape Race. The *London Times*, of Sept. 28, reports :

"The demand for discount has been moderate, notwithstanding the near approach of the termination of the quarter. On the 28th, however, a sudden demand increased stringency occurred, and the rates in the open market were 3¼@4 ₱ cent. for best bills.

The West India Mail Steamer *Tasmania* has arrived at Southampton, with specie to the value of £1,128,600, nearly all in silver, from Mexico. This is the largest amount ever received by one steamer, and its weight was nearly 700 tons."

The same paper reports of American Stocks :

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent.	93	@ 95	
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874	93½	@ 93¾	
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.	80	@ 82	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.	82	@ 84	
Illinois Cent. 6 ₱ cent., 1875	89	@ 91	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	87	@ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	18	@16 dis	17¼
Do. do. all paid	79	@ 81	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. 1869	90	@ 92	
Do. (sinking fund) 1882	90	@ 92	
Do. $100 shares	62	@ 64	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, (sink. fund), 1885	72	@ 74	
Do. $100 shares	15	@ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	88	@ 90	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (sink. fund) 1864	94	@ 96	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1876	95	@ 97	
Do. $100 shares	90	@ 92	90½
New-York & Erie 1 m. '67	93	@ 95	
Do. 2d mort. 1859	89	@ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 1883, assented	78	@ 80	78½
Do. Bonds 1862, '71, '75, asent.	59	@ 61	
Do. do. unassented	32	@ 32½	31½@32½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 1865	100	@102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	100	@102	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds 1st mort. con., 6 ₱ cent.	90	@ 92	
Do. 2d mort. 6 ₱ c. sterling	53	@ 95	
Do. $50 shares	38	@ 40	
Philadelphia and Reading Bonds 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75	@ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22	@ 26	

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report :

"Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, but without animation. Sugar quiet. Cotton, Coffee, and Breadstuffs firm. Money in more demand. Consols leave off 93 @93¼ for money, 93⅜@93¾ for the account. Bar Silver, 5-1⅛. Mexican Dollars, 5-2⅜, nominal; the price for the $5,000,000 arrived per *Tasmania* will not be fixed for some days. American Eagles, 76-3. Doubloons: Spanish, 76-6@77; South American, 74@74-6 ₱ oz."

Mr. E. F. Salterthwaite writes :

"There has been a steady market in London during the past week in American Securities, without any fluctuation of moment. United States 5 per cent. Bonds are rather weaker, being sellers at 93¼. We note an inquiry for Detroit and Milwaukee Bonds.

Considerable excitement was produced early in the week by information, per telegraph, that the Illinois Central Directors had arranged to give the holders of options expiring in February, 1861, the privilege of having them extended during a period of three years, on a holder of ten shares paying up $80 on one share. As there are 80,000 options out, if holders, if parties accepted the offer, that on 8,000 shares $80 would be paid; thus giving the Company $640,000 additional funds, with which to redeem debt, if any, or to purchase Construction Bonds. On arrival of the *Fulton*, the letters brought full particulars, from which it appears that, in consequence of the whole of the Bonds not being issued in 1857, the number of options out is reduced from 80,000 to 64,000. Since the above was known the shares have steadily declined, closing sellers at 18 discount. The effect on options was to cause an advance from 3¼ to 5¼ premium. Erie shares have been in strong demand. They close very firm at 32."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th of Sept., gives the following results when compared with the previous week :

Public deposits	£6,965,466	Increase	£127,215
Other deposits	15,179,934	Decrease	206,712
Rest	3,784,946	Increase	5,308
Gov't securities	9,663,511	Unchanged.	
Other securities	19,559,349	Decrease	15,729
Notes unemployed	9,133,349	Decrease	82,365

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,823,490, being a decrease of £34,010; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £16,255,951, showing a decrease of £123,807, when compared with the preceding return.

The September return of the Baltimore and Ohio Road is as follows :

September, 1860	$461,332
September, 1859	393,203
Increase	$71,129

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week of October :

1860	$63,115
1859	54,820
Gain	$8,295

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company the first week in October were :

1860	$49,349
1859	30,293
Increase	$9,136

The official statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the first week of October, were :

1860	$70,136
1859	55,654
Increase	$14,482

The following is the Illinois Central Company's statement for September, 1860 :

8,494 84 acres sold for	$138,630 16
31,647.5 acres sold since 1st Jan. for	$505,280 45
1,237.160.55 acres sold previously for	15,735,837 02
1,268,907.80 Total	$16,241,117 47
Bonds canceled in September	$54,000
Bonds canceled previously	1,752,500
Total bonds canceled	$1,806,500
Cash receipts in September	$60,611 88
Total cash and bonds to Sept. 30, 1860	4,751,003 65
Earnings for September, 1860	$257,653 83
Earnings for September, 1859	240,655 59
Increase	$16,978 24
Earnings since Jan. 1, 1860	$1,875,151 47
Corresponding period of 1859	1,429,402 88
Increase	$445,701 59

We learn that the Company received for the first week in October, in cash collections in the Land Department, the large sum of $55,000, equal to about three fourths of the whole sum in September. The managers here, as well as the Commissioner of the Land Office in Chicago, are in the highest spirits in regard to this important branch of the Company's business. The cash collections from the sale of previous years, afford even a more substantial evidence of renewed prosperity than the new sales of Land, this fall

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the first week of October were in :

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$35,463 60	$47,106 00
Passengers	12,277 21	12,037 92
Exc. Train		10,325 30
Total	$47,740 81	$69,469 22

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer :

Total receipts	$308 116 53
Payments	448,365 86
Balance	4,508,335 17

Receipts for Customs, $65,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York for the week and since Jan. 1 :

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$779 313	$1,011,370	$1,645,467
Thrown on Market	832 760	924,696	1,595,166
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$49,482,494	$95,867,787	$87,983,481
Thrown on Market	87,197,681	95,923,383	88,435,679

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources (except teams,) at Chicago, according to Weli's *Commercial Express*, of yesterday, from the 1st of January for three years, stands thus :

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	190,550	61,293	156,237
January 16	176,540	79,291	231,852
January 23	177,680	72,350	333,095
January 30	147 623	84,971	321,288
February 6	96,664	136,778	241,886
February 13	160,054	133,296	288,130
February 20	173,008	173,847	254,601
February 27	232,123	112,056	188,588
March 6	190,090	101,260	131,993
March 13	232,142	84,794	230,129
March 20	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27	115,062	182,185	299,575
April 3	172,443	155,379	281,266
April 10	330,184	181,914	442,743
April 17	319,037	129,686	428,919
April 24	310,750	166,945	529,977
May 1	678,682	185,433	514,584
May 8	497,514	213,831	836,293
May 15	493,612	228,403	677,333
May 22	509,697	322,136	817,163
May 29	397,988	479,887	827,348
June 5	397,976	514,634	675,103
June 12	542,020	474,302	524,076
June 19	963,474	366,795	675,512
June 26	1,171,361	274,848	827,27[illegible]
July 3	1,209,655	292,421	960,345
July 10	963,877	190,072	685,887
July 17	742,874	304,170	996,982
July 24	536,938	231,644	646,476
July 31	303,618	126,829	669,123
August 7	301,967	160,587	913,898
August 14	411,977	356,763	1,212,795
August 21	909,750	523,133	1,648,110
August 28	1,244,955	653,900	1,345 137
September 4	975,807	676,421	1,365,597
September 11	819,080	624,090	1,306,278
September 18	621,940	665,364	1,352,338
September 25	685,212	664 526	1,092,577
October 2	753,305	969,121	1,143,913
October 9	734,743	899,626	1,264,736

The total receipts of Flour and Grain since Jan. 1, now reach 27,530,952 bushels, or 14,402,243 bushels greater than at the same time last year, and 7,445,589 bushels greater than to the same time in 1858.

The following table shows the difference in the receipts of the four principal articles in the two years, from Jan. 1 to the present time :

	1859.	1860.	
Flour bbls	459,304	384.395	Dec. 69,909
Wheat, bush	5,492,536	9,806,203	Inc. 4,313,667
Corn, bush	4,095.915	14,123,571	Inc. 10,027,656
Oats, bush	916,947	1,095,931	Inc. 178 984

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of September, 1860, were :

September, 1860	$609,124 06
Earnings Sept. 1859	462,797 45
Increase	$137,326 61

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 12, 1860—3 P. M.

The reported receipts of the Principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 39 bbls. Ashes, 27,087 bbls. Flour, 440 bbls. Corn Meal, 73,536 bushels Wheat, 9,400 bushels Corn, 212 bushels Rye, 13,420 bushels Barley, 22,465 bushels Oats, 155 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,000 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continued quiet, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 3,000 mats Java at 16¼c.@16½c.; 350 bags Laguayra, chiefly at 15c.; 1,400 bags Rio, part at 14¾c.@14½c.; and 270 bags St. Domingo at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ ₱.

COTTON—Has attracted rather more attention and sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,200 bales, at full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	11	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¼	12½	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request to-day, at somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. Shippers are disposed to buy freely. Sales to-day, 20,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45, inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 45
Extra State	5 55	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 30
Interior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 00
Interior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is inquired for at full prices. The reported sales comprise 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 10 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 75@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 750 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and firm, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather less active, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of holders, and at the close, the market was heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels, including white Western ordinary to very choice at $1 42@$1 55; amber Western, strictly prime, at $1 33; red Western at $1 35@$1 37; amber Wisconsin at $1 29@$1 30; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 25; white Kentucky at $1 30, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at rising prices. Sales 63,000 bushels, at 71c.@72c., chiefly within the range, for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 76c. for Yellow Western and Northern, and 74c.@75c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 80c. ₱ bushel; sales 850 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet steady. Sales 11,200 bushels, including Canada West at 82c.@84c.; Canada East at 77c.@80c.; and State part at 76c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request including Canada 37½c.@38½c., Western at 37c.@38c., and State 38c.@39c. ₱ bushel. Wells' Chicago *Commercial Express*, of yesterday, says: "The market for Broom Corn is ranging very wide in prices, because some lots are very finely cut and put up, besides being excellent brush, and accordingly have sold at $70@$75 and even $80, while at the same time some very good lots have sold at $50@$65, and inferior at $40@$45. The bulk of the present offerings are taken at $55@$65."

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Oct. 10 :

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	414,561	423 668	443,918	370,299
Wheat, bush	9,948,253	5,602,001	8,192 862	4,495,855
Corn, bush	14,371,632	4,091,910	12,115,260	3,355,309
Oats, bush	1,158,523	955,261	845,758	684,507
Rye, bush	267,422	147,980	72,620	68,737
Barley, bush	311,157	211,710	129,785	134 219

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River at former rates.

HIDES—There has been less activity in the market this week, but with a good inquiry from dealers prices are firm. The stock of Sole-leather Hides has been much reduced and present a very meagre assortment to select from. The current receipts are moderate. The principal sales have been 14,000 Buenos Ayres, 25c., 6 months; 4,500 Buenos Ayres, Kip, 24c.@24½c., 6 months; 2,500 Orinoco, 23½c., 6 months; 2,100 Porto Cabello, 21½c., 6 months; 1,500 Maracaibo, 21½c., 6 months; 1,000 Rio Hache, private terms; 300 Western, 18c., 6 months.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly purchased, yet prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been actively sought after, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 575 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $16 70c.@18 80; new Prime, at $11 37½@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unaltered. Lard rules quiet at steady rates. Sales 185 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 325 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess, $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess: $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., mainly at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker, yet rates have not varied remarkably. For Liverpool, Flour, 2s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@11½d., in bulk and ship's bags, ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. @ 5-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. @ 3s 9d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bush.; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

Sales of Real Estate—Oct. 12.

BY F. B. TUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 17 East 22d-st., 33.4x98.9, four-story, high-stoop, brown stone $33,700

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GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—"Who shall sing if not the Republicans?" Wide-Awake Vocalist, or Rail Splitter's Song-Book, reduced to 75 cents per dozen, THIS DAY, Oct. 10. E. A. DAGGETT, No. 333 Broadway, Publisher.

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TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

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Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

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Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

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It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

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Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

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The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

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DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS, DEAFNESS
AT ONCE REMOVED.
READ TESTIMONY.

Bank of the Republic,
New-York, Aug. 15, 1860.

Dr. Von Moschzisker treated me very successfully and satisfactorily. My hearing was restored, and continues as good as ever, and I add my testimony in his favor.

President of the Bank of the Republic.

Dr. Von Moschzisker—*Dear Sir:* I take great pleasure in testifying to your superior skill in restoring my hearing. My case has been given up as hopeless by our best physicians and Professors.

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New-York, Oct. 11, 1860.

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RESTORES GRAY HAIR
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TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR
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WITHOUT DYEING.
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FENNOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—Bush's Magic Cream Liniment.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, 116 Bowery; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depot No. 188 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

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ISABELLA GRAPES—UNRIVALED IN CLUSter and flavor. New cider—pure juice—$2 50 per bbl. Cider vinegar, warranted pure. Apples for shipping from the Pelham Farm. For sale by W. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

PEW.—FOR SALE, A PEW, FAVORABLY LOcated in St. Thomas' Church, (Dr. Morgan.) Address Box No. 1,301 New-York Post-office.

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CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

These well-known furnaces are gas-tight, and, having very large radiating surfaces, give out a pleasant, soft heat. Experience proves them to be very durable and more economical in the use of coal than any other furnace. We have put a great many of them in our best houses, and they are acknowledged to be the MOST SATISFACTORY HEATING APPARATUS IN USE. We set them in City or country, with pipes, registers, &c., in the best manner.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED EUROPEAN RANGES.

This range consumes less coal, and is better made and more durable than any other in the market. It roasts, bakes, broils, &c., &c., in THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

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FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from Gas.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$25. LEWARD.—LOST—DURING THE PASSing of the procession, on Thursday, a gold hunting lever watch, No. 2,971. The above reward will be paid on its being left at No. 112 Wall-st.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH INST., ONE metal FOB-MONNAIE, containing a small amount of money. The owner can have the same by applying to L. H. FACKITE, No. 2 Cooper Institute.

COAL.

RED ASH COAL.—DISCHARGING, A PURE article, stove and egg size, at a reduction of 50 cents per ton from the yard prices, if taken direct from the boat. Also, Lehigh, Broad Mountain, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel coals, at lowest market rates.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, No. 1 (three hundred and fifty thousand having been issued the first twenty-two months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which will be ready by Nov. 1. It will contain some 35 pages more than the present Bell, and the price will be only $2 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for more than 19,000 copies. Schools and booksellers desiring 100 or more copies will please forward their orders.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

ST. MATTHEW'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—Atlantic-st., near Powers-st., Brooklyn.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the church edifice recently purchased by this congregation will be consecrated. Rev. Henry J. Schmidt, D. D., of Columbia College, assisted by Rev. Wm. Hull, Pastor of the Church, will perform the Consecration Service, after which a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached by Rev. J. F. Schock, of New-York City. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Wm. D. Strobel, D. D., of Red Hook, N. Y., will preach. The public are invited to attend.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Rev. Adam McClelland, Pastor. The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Pastor will likewise preach. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. P. S.—Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, in which all may join in Christian Love. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the evening sermon, *Man's Royalty and God's Democracy*, suggested by the visit of the Prince of Wales to our City. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. Daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE, IN the lecture-room of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts.—Rev. Mags. Rivaz, of Lausanne, Switzerland, will preach (in French) TO-MORROW (and the following Sundays) at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in Brooklyn every TUESDAY EVENING at 7½, in the lecture-room of Dr. Spear's Church, corner of Amity and Clinton sts.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Corner of Hanson-place and Portland-av.—Rev. M. G. Hodge, Pastor. There will be preaching at this church on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Jabez S. Swan, of New London, and at 3 P. M., by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, of New-York. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

SEAMEN'S UNION MISSION.—ESTABLISHed on a broad and liberal basis. Rev. Charles W. Denison, Chaplain. Divine service will be held on board the *Mary E. Mangam*, at Pier No. 6 North River, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Bibles, Testaments and tracts, in different languages, distributed. Seamen and their friends are cordially invited.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN WILL preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. In the evening, by request, the lecture to young people upon *The First Step in Sin*, will be repeated. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION.—LAMARtine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Rev. John Taylor, formerly, B. L., will preach TO-MORROW, (the 14th inst.) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also, at Greenpoint, on 5th-st., between Meserole and Norman avs., at 3½ P. M., in a building newly fitted up for the First Christian Society of that place.

ELDER L. H. JAMESON, OF INDIANA, will preach in the Christian Chapel 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., next LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, C. C. Brewer, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Also, services every evening during the week.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Milburn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Sabbath School exercises will be of a very interesting character. Mr. Horace Waters will be present, with his choir of juvenile singers.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Missionary from Africa, will preach NEXT SUNDAY, in the afternoon, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Mcllvaine, of Ohio, in the EVENING.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the *City Hall Park*, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROMENADE CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE WIZARD OF THE WAVE—JACK SHEPPARD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE YOUTHFUL BRIGAND—FAIR WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME—ASPHODEL—LAFFITTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

To Correspondents.

In reply to inquiries, we desire to state that Mr. H. J. RAYMOND'S speech on the Fusion Movement and the consequences of defeating an election of President by the People and carrying it to the House of Representatives, has been published in a neat pamphlet of eight pages, and may be had on application at the TIMES Office. Price $5 for 500, $8 for 1,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Prince of Wales and suite yesterday visited the New-York University, the Woman's Library, the Astor Library, the Cooper Institute, and the Free Academy, and then rode to the Central Park, where he assisted at the transplanting of an English oak and an American elm. At most of these places addresses were presented to the Prince. At 1 P. M. he lunched at the residence of Mayor WOOD on the Bloomingdale-road, and at 3½ o'clock he was received at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Fort Washington. Leaving there, he rode to the foot of Two Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and, embarking in the *Trumpeter*, sailed through Harlem River, under the High Bridge, past the institutions to the East River, down which he sailed in the *Harriet Lane*. It was 6½ P. M. when the Royal party landed at the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River, and returned to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The doings at the grand ball at the Academy, last night, will be found duly chronicled in our columns this morning.

The *Africa* arrived at this port yesterday, and we publish interesting details of the brief synopsis of her news telegraphed from Cape Race. No particulars are received concerning the fall of Ancona. Two official documents of importance will be found among our extracts—one is the formal protest of Cardinal ANTONELLI against the invasion of the Papal States, addressed to the Representatives of all foreign Powers at Rome; the other is a note addressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Turin, in which the English Secretary deplores the consequences of any attack being made on the Austrian possessions in Venetia. An interesting account of the Garibaldian repulse at Capua is given by Mr. EDWIN JAMES, who has been for some time at the seat of war. There are indications of a revolutionary movement in Hungary, and the name of KOSSUTH is frequently in the mouths of the people.

It is believed by our correspondent, who writes from Vera Cruz on the 17th ult., that the Spaniards have only temporarily withdrawn their vessels from the rendezvous off Sacrificios, and that they will return in November, with a larger fleet, and commence the reconquest of the country. We shall soon have opportunities to judge of the truth of this conjecture. In the meantime, Gen. ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal forces, has notified foreign ministers and consuls of his determination to invest and bombard the capital. Both parties are in great straits for money, and this has caused the temporary suspension of the war.

We learn from the Purser of the steamship *De Soto*, which arrived last night from New-Orleans and Havana, which latter port she left on the 8th inst., that on the 1st a Spanish war steamer captured the American screw steamer *City of Norfolk*, which she discovered ashore near Sierra Morena. It appears that on the night previous the *City of Norfolk* had landed a cargo of 800 negroes, which she had brought from the Coast of Africa, and then she had been deserted and sent to sea with a full head of steam on, with the expectation that she would soon founder—measures having been taken to secure that end. The current, however, drifted her ashore, where she was found, as above stated. The discovery resulted in the capture of 500 of the negroes, together with the crew. The latter have been taken to Key West by the United States steamer *Crusader*. There is no other news of importance.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election have begun to come in, but do not vary essentially the result as already announced—the differences between the reported and the official majorities about counterbalancing each other. In the First Congressional District (Philadelphia,) in which the success of LEHMAN, the Democratic candidate, has been announced, the official count shows the election of BUTLER, the Republican candidate, by 185 majority. The election, however, is contested, and the matter has been thrown into court for judicial investigation. Returns from 74 counties of Indiana give LANE, the Republican candidate for Governor, 14,224 majority.

The Pennsylvania election seems to have been fatal to Fusion in that State. The two Democratic State Committees met yesterday—one at Reading and the other at Harrisburgh. The "regular" Committee, of which Mr. WELSH is Chairman, met at the former place, and adopted a resolution to rescind all action taken at Philadelphia on the 2d of July, and at Cresson on the 9th of August, and to adhere to the original Electoral ticket, as formed at Reading by the State Convention on the 1st of March. Various amendments were offered, looking to a conference with the Bell and Everett and the Douglas men, but they were all rejected.

The late Reform triumph in Baltimore, according to the dispatch of our correspondent, is likely to work a revolution in the political condition and prospects of the State of Maryland. The Republicans held a mass meeting in Baltimore last night, which was attended by about a thousand persons, and which was marked by a wonderful degree of enthusiasm—several speeches being made, and no indication of any desire to interfere with the proceedings being exhibited. On the contrary, many dissatisfied Americans and Union men united with them, including members of American Clubs and Bell and Everett Minute Men, chagrined at the result of the late election, and impelled by a spirit of retaliation against members of their own organizations who voted with the Reformers. It is thought that the accessions to the Republican ranks may be so numerous as to imperil the chances of BELL and EVERETT in the State, and to improve those of BRECKINRIDGE materially.

The Nebraska election returns come in slowly. The Democrats claim that their candidate, MORTON, is elected by 200 majority, and both Houses of the Legislature, while the Republicans claim several majority for DAILY, and the Legislature as Republican.

A man was discovered floating in the East River yesterday morning, with his throat cut and several bruises upon his head, which clearly indicated that he had been foully murdered. His name was not ascertained. He was apparently 35 years of age, stout built, weighing 170 pounds, and is supposed, from the peculiarity of some of his clothing, to have been recently an inmate of Blackwell's Island Hospital.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the tax levy for '1860, as reported by the Committee. They had made three alterations in the levy as before published; namely, $72,034 26 inserted for the Commissioners of Record, $43,891 deducted from the sum for the Almshouse Department, and $2,300 from the Bowman-street extension appropriation. The additions and subtractions effect a change of $328,143 26.

The trial of PATRICK HOGAN for the murder of THOMAS MCLOUGHLIN, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. He was remanded for sentence. In the Court of General Sessions, THOMAS SHAY was tried for an assault with intent to kill CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, on Sept. 6, in Hudson-street, the complainant sustaining two severe wounds at the hands of defendant. After long deliberation, the Jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Stock Market was strong yesterday, and prices advancing. New-York Central, 89¼@89⅜; Erie, 39¼@⅜. The market for Money steady at 7 ₩ cent. Exchange for the mail to-day closed 108⅜@109 on London; f.5.16¼@f.5.18¾ on Paris.

Flour has been in good demand at somewhat firmer prices. Wheat has been less active, and it closed with a downward tendency. Corn was more sought after, at, however, irregular rates. Cotton, Whisky, Coffee and Sugars were brisker. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Fish and Tallow. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Teas, Tobacco, Hides and Leather. The movements in most other branches of trade were restricted.

Luminaries Extinguished.

One of the minor but not the least gratifying results of the Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Indiana, is that they consign to private life those inestimable public servants, BIGLER and BRIGHT. As members of the United States Senate, those distinguished men have been as instrumental as any others in raising that dignified legislative body to the level of the old French Parliaments for registering royal decrees, thus converting an independent legislative assembly into an advisory council, where the will of the Executive was simply legalized. That the Senate, during the last six years, has abandoned its constitutional position as arbiter between popular license and Executive usurpation, and formed a strict offensive league with the White House against the popular branch of Congress, is a fact not only verified by current observation, but solemnly recorded in that legislative Doomsday-book, the *Congressional Globe*.

The latter policy of the Slave-State politicians embraced this change as an important part of a scheme, which proposes to lessen, as far as practicable, the direct influence of the people, and to concentrate in Presidential hands a power, which early federalism never projected, and would have deemed seriously dangerous. Hence we have the assumption of the Senate, supported by the unanimous voice of the South, in the origination of money bills; hence we witness from year to year its more frequent rejection of measures approved in the House, in response to popular demands,—the Postal reform bills, for instance: and hence we see a combination of parties formed at its bidding, to deprive not only the people, but the House of Representatives, of the privilege of electing a President, and for transferring that prerogative to the Senate. In the development of this plan, BIGLER and BRIGHT have been exceedingly useful, and in fact have earned especial title to public consideration.

BIGLER has been the heavy man in the performance, BRIGHT the villainous Iago, who at due times sprung the traps, arranged the cunningly contrived plots, and moved the various instrumentalities through which the Old Public Functionary of the last four years has managed to pervert and misdirect the legislation of the country. BIGLER, of sluggish and insufficient intellect, singularly ignorant or misinformed as to political history and political principles, and quite devoid of the craft and prompt adroitness which are required by a parliamentary leader, has acted as the orator of the Executive in the Senate. He has been opposed to DOUGLAS, whose shrewd and facile logic has confounded him; to CRITTENDEN, who poured upon his unsheltered head his vials of contemptuous invective; to SEWARD, and SUMNER, who have astonished him with reading, reaching very far into the past, and sagacious views, penetrating far into the future—of neither of which had he the remotest appreciation or comprehension. It was nevertheless the duty of the hard-headed friend of the President to encounter these heavy or light-armed troops as best he might; and if we have seen the hapless champion go down time and again in the unequal conflict, we have seen him vindicate loyally his faith in Mr. BUCHANAN, and deliver to the Senate, oracles which conspicuously sprang from the caves of the White House. Nothing, in fact, has been more common, than for BIGLER to bar any proposed proposed action in the Senate by a significant intimation of the wishes of his master, or of the imminency of a veto. And in these ways has this faithful servant performed his prescribed labor.

BRIGHT, who had a less showy, but perhaps a more effective part, came into the drama, as everybody knows, surreptitiously. His seat in the Senate was only obtained through a fraudulent act of disregard to the will of his constituency. Being there, however, he was associated with SLIDELL, of Louisiana, as secret managers for the President; as the busy whippers-in of Administration majorities; as the ablest possible advocates in that sort of suasion, which consists in the exchange of official patronage for acts of servility to official dictation. In this particular department of service, BRIGHT has never been excelled. His frequent occupation of the presiding chair has enabled him to render his partialities available in several cases of critical moment, where his rulings upon points of order have baffled and enraged the minority, while they enabled the majority to escape that discussion of unpopular measures which could only result in political damage. In his department, therefore, he has been of eminent utility, well meriting the same abundant honor which must be measured out to the more prominent abilities of his Pennsylvania ally.

And these are the men whose services must be spared at the moment we are called to part with our present venerable Chief Magistrate. The people, it is quite clear, have discovered that the arduous labors of these statesmen were not enlisted in the promotion of the public welfare, so much as in the meanest toils as petty partisan managers, as agents in the gratification of paltry Presidential spites and ambitions; and, chiefly, as passive weapons in the hands of those Southern conspirators, whose aim is the destruction of the Union. These qualities have not endeared them to popular masses, and hence their suppression. It is in the quiet of privacy and seclusion that such misguided men review the lessons of political life and draw the right moral. For this reason let none regret the retirement of BRIGHT and BIGLER. Their gain is ours.

NEW-YORK JOURNALISM.—The progress of Metropolitan journalism keeps pace with the progress of the City itself. The efforts that have been lately made by the Associated Press to improve its news arrangements deserve to be chronicled, and we may be pardoned for alluding to them, as the TIMES is but one among divers journals that have assumed the heavy expenditures which these enterprises entail. The establishment of news yachts at Cape Race and other points, whence intelligence could be forwarded by telegraph, was the first successful attempt of the Association to shorten the distance between Europe and the United States. By this means an important European event is known throughout America within eight days after its occurrence; though, from the absence of similar enterprise on the other side of the Atlantic, the American news in the London papers is always from twelve to fifteen days old. The New-York Association, to make the reception of its European news more certain and reliable, lately purchased the lease of the Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island telegraph lines, and it now proposes to have news yachts stationed off Fire Island and Montauk Point, on Long Island, in order that inward-bound steamers and packets may be intercepted and their news obtained some twenty-four hours in advance of the usual time. These important arrangements cannot be effected without much extra expense; but we feel assured that they will be appreciated by the public, whom they are chiefly designed to serve and accommodate.

AN UNEXPECTED VICTORY.—Of the much very natural surprise excited by the result of the election in Pennsylvania, a large share must be given to the First Congressional District, where the candidate of the People's party proves upon the official count to have a majority of 180. The District has so long been represented by the highly respectable hatter of that name as to be known as Florence's. It embraces the lower Wards of the city, where the population is largely intermixed with foreign elements, where education is at a discount, and the popular morals find expression in street-fights, and other frequent disorderly manifestations. It is no unusual thing for democratic politics to meet with peculiar acceptance in such localities; and that Mr. FLORENCE has succeeded in procuring his return, from 1852 until his present term can hardly be a matter of astonishment, especially in view of the adroit and capital use made in his behalf of the administration influence in the Navy Yard. The fact, that his triumphs have been exactly coördinate with the predominance of his party at Washington might indeed provoke a suspicion that to this specific source his success in extinguishing Know-Nothingism in his district and in repelling the inroads of Republicanism is to be chiefly ascribed. But the decline of this possible influence is only an incident of the decline of all Administration influence, not only in this one spot, but throughout the North. In the Fall of 1856, floating upon the flood-tide which swept Mr. BUCHANAN into office, Mr. FLORENCE was returned to Congress by a majority of 2,220, over an antagonist who was supported by both opposing parties. In 1858, a new party, created by the Administration impolicy in regard to Kansas, had sprung up, and while FLORENCE had a plurality of 331 over the People's, and nearly 5,000 over the Anti-Lecompton candidate, he was in a minority upon the popular vote of more than 2,000. How enormously this deficit has been increased may, in the absence of detailed returns, be conjectured from the majority now obtained by Mr. BUTLER, the People's candidate, notwithstanding the presence in the field of a third contestant put forward by the Bell and Everett Party, attracting about the same vote as that given in the previous contest for the Anti-Lecompton man.

This work is evidently lest the product of Republican labors, than of a debauched and degraded Administration. Here, as everywhere else, the party which sang *gloria in excelsis* over Mr. BUCHANAN'S accession to office, has been so offended and estranged, that its triumphant majorities have reached the vanishing point, and a Republican supplants the Democratic representative. The remark is not too general, for in those districts where the scale turns momentarily the other way, there has been no similar steady diminution of party numbers; the balance has heretofore simply vibrated; the majorities have been so slight, as to be controlled by personal popularity, or issues of purely local interest, as in all those districts where there are Democratic gains, no better proof of the fact is needed than the unexampled majorities for the Republican State tickets in Pennsylvania and Ohio: a comprehensive illustration of all local anomalies. The First District has, therefore, kept time with the general movement of the people, and its new Republican Congressman is a just type of the extraordinary revolution in national politics, achieved by a demoralized and distrusted party management.

MODELS OF ELOQUENCE.—We have rarely seen more perfectly unexceptionable speeches than those which passed between Mayor WOOD and the Prince of Wales, upon the reception of the latter at Castle Garden. Our people are so given to speech-making and are so apt to overdo the matter, that it is refreshing to fall upon a couple of discourses at once so brief and so pertinent as these:

MAYOR WOOD—Your Royal Highness: As Chief Magistrate of the City, I welcome you here, and believe that in so doing I represent the entire population, without exception.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—It affords me a very great pleasure to accept the welcome, and I have no doubt that it will be worthy of the great City of New-York.

In each case precisely the right thing was said and nothing more. We hope that the example may be deemed worthy of imitation.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the De Soto—A Cargo of Slaves Landed by the American Screw-steamer City of Norfolk—The Capture by a Spanish Man-of-War.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSTON, from New-Orleans on the 5th, and Havana on the 8th inst., arrived at this port last night. Nothing of importance was occurring at Havana. The health of the city remained good.

On the morning of Oct. 1, a Spanish man-of-war steamer discovered a vessel ashore near Sierra Morena, which proved to be the American screw-steamer *City of Norfolk*. She had landed on the night previous 800 as "likely" negroes as were ever brought from the coast of Africa.

After one cargo and crew had landed, full steam was put on, the valves were opened, her feed pipes were cut, and the *City of Norfolk* was headed seaward, and abandoned. It was the expectation of her captain that she would soon founder, but the current, it appears, carried her ashore, which led to her discovery, and the capture of 400 negroes, together with the crew. The balance of the cargo had been disposed of.

The American officer and crew were sent to Havana, and confined for a few days in the Navy-Yard Barracks, and finally sent by the American Consul to Key West, on the United States steamer *Crusader*, which sailed on the eve of the 7th instant.

These particulars were learned by the Purser of the *De Soto*, from the first officer of the *City of Norfolk*.

The sugar market was quiet; No. 12 at 4⅞ ₩ lbs. Stock of sugar on hand at Havana and Matanzas, 143,000 boxes, against 166,000 at the same time last year.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Success of Gandara in Sonora—The Revolution in Costa Rica—The Latest Mexican Advices—Army News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 12.

Private advices from Sonora report the success of GANDARA, who has taken Guaymas, and every other town but Hermosilla, where PESQUEIRA is fortifying for a last and desperate battle. The Mexicans in Arizona are going over and joining the successful party in Sonora.

Dispatches from Costa Rica anticipate the bloodiest revolution ever known in that country. MORA has many adherents among the people, but the wealthy classes are all opposed to his restoration. His march upon the Capital may be successful.

The latest news from Mexico proves the correctness of my dispatch, denying the intention of the foreign Powers to intervene; nor is there the slightest foundation for the rumor of hostile intentions on the part of Spain. Letters from Spanish officers speak in the highest terms of the courtesy of the American naval officers in the Gulf, and represent the most cordial relations as existing between them.

Brigadier-General TOTTEN, Colonel of the corps of Engineers, is appointed Inspector of Fortifications until further orders, and will report directly to the Secretary of War.

The resignation of Capt. ROBERT P. MCCLAY has been accepted by the President, to take effect from the 31st of December next.

Capt. CALLENDER, of the Ordnance Department, will transfer the command of the Benicia Arsenal to the Ordnance officer next in command at that place, repair to Washington, and report in person at the Ordnance office here.

Lieutenants A. M. RANDAL, of the Fourth Artillery, and JOHN M. WILSON, First Artillery, are transferred to the Ordnance Department. Lieut. RANDAL reports for duty at the Benicia Arsenal; WILSON at Fort Monroe Arsenal.

Lieut. HORACE PORTER is assigned to Watervliet, and Lieut. THEODORE EDSON to Watertown Arsenal.

The result of the Pennsylvania election has crystalized political parties here, and the success of Mr. LINCOLN is regarded as no longer an open question. The fact that the new Administration will be in a minority in both Houses of Congress seems to afford some consolation.

TITUS & Co., of New-York, have been informed that they cannot hold the Arizona mines under the Mexican mining laws. The Land Office has ordered the rules for surveying in California to be applied to the public lands in Arizona, by which all mineral lands will be omitted from the public surveys. This ruling prevents the location of mines by private parties, and leaves them open, to be worked by any one, as they are in California. There is no positive law for this, but it is consistent with the previous policy of our Government. Q.

THE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

Probable Effect on the Presidential Election—Chances of Breckinridge Improving—Accessions to the Republicans from the Bell and Everett Men—Republican Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Republicans are holding to-night a large and enthusiastic meeting at Rechabite Hall. About a thousand are present. Many dissatisfied Americans and Union men are uniting with them, including members of the American clubs, and a considerable number of Bell and Everett minute men, who are chagrined by the recent municipal Reform victory. They profess to act in a spirit of retaliation against the Unionists who voted with the Reformers. It is calculated that the Republicans will gain an accession of three thousand votes from this class of persons. They now assert that Baltimore will give LINCOLN 6,000. If so, it renders BELL'S chances doubtful in the State—increasing those of BRECKINRIDGE materially. Many Douglas men are now going over to BRECKINRIDGE.

The Wide-Awake Lincoln Society is now gaining many accessions from the old American ranks. The American Party, as formerly organized, is now considered broken up. What remains of it merges into the Union Party. Several speeches were made to-night, and the Republicans are in great glee. The chief apprehension of the old members is that the accessions will be too numerous. W.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12.

The official count this morning shows the election of JOHN M. BUTLER, Republican, for Congress in the First District, over LEHMAN, by 185 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12—P. M.

The vote of the First Congressional District has been thrown into Court for Judicial examination. Mr. LEHMAN, the Democratic candidate, testified that he had examined the returns of the Judges of several precincts in the Fourth Ward, which gave him a majority of 555. It was also testified that this was the majority counted out for Mr. LEHMAN at a meeting of the Judges of the Fourth Ward; while the returns presented by Mr. BYERLY, the return Judge from that Ward, at the official count this morning, only gave Mr. LEHMAN 229 majority, thus defeating him.

The official returns are being received from various Counties, but the differences between the reported and official majorities about counterbalance each other.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12—P. M.

In the Lehmann Congressional case the Court has refused the application for a certified copy of the papers in the Prothonotary's office, declaring that the matter is one for Congressional decision. The Court, however, has ordered the papers to be placed under lock and key, subject to further orders. BYERLY, the Return Judge has been arrested on the charge of forgery.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Oct. 12.

Returns from seventy-four Counties give LANE, Republican, 14,224 majority—a gain over WILLARD'S vote in 1856 of 17,352.

The Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Returns from twelve counties give DAILY, Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, 137 majority over MORTON, Democrat. The ten counties yet to hear from gave 398 Democratic majority last year. MORTON'S election is claimed by the *Nebraskian*. The House is Republican by a small majority. The Council is likely Democratic.

Pennsylvania Politics.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES—FUSION CONFOUNDED.

READING, Pa., Friday, Oct. 12.

The Regular Democratic State Committee, of which Mr. WELSH is chairman, met in this city to-day, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Committee do hereby rescind its action at Philadelphia on the 2d of July, and Cresson on the 9th of August, and that we recommend to the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania to stand by the electoral ticket made by the Democratic State Convention at Reading on the 1st of March.

Amendments, recommending a conference with the Bell-Everett Party and the Douglas Party were rejected. Adjourned.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Douglas Democratic State Committee is now in session here. No course of future action is yet determined.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Douglas Democrats of the Fifth District nominated WILLIAM APPLETON for Congress, thus fusing with the Bell-Everetts.

STOCKBRIDGE, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Douglas Democrats in the Eleventh District yesterday nominated NORMAN T. LEONARD, of Westfield, for Congressman; and PHINEAS ALLEN, of Pittsfield, for Elector.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 12.

The Democratic Congressional Convention which met here to-day has nominated Hon. H. BURDICK, of Chatauque county, for Congress. R. H. FARGO is the Republican nominee.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

EXCITING STREET AFFRAY—THE CITY GAS COMPANY AND THE GIRARD HOUSE—OPERA EMUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12.

Quite a scene occurred this morning at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, between Mr. PASSBURY, the proprietor of the Girard House, and JAMES EDWARDS, one of the owners of that property. The lie passed between them, when EDWARDS struck PASSBURY on the face with a cane, drawing blood; PASSBURY drew a pistol and fired two shots, neither of which took effect, except on the foot of a bystander; EDWARDS then struck PASSBURY with his fist, when the parties were separated, and PASSBURY arrested. The difficulty grows out of a litigation, relative to the Girard House property, between the brothers GEORGE and JAMES EDWARDS, which may result in the retirement of the present proprietors of the Girard House to Nashville, where they propose opening a new hotel.

The Trustees of the City Gas Works are manifesting opposition to the improvement in the manufacture of gas, by cutting off the connection at the Girard House, and refusing the supply from the City Works, unless the proprietors stop making water gas, with which a portion of the hotel has been supplied for months past.

The Opera *Emute* still continues and the New-York Academy of Music troupe have abandoned Philadelphia for the season. Mr. ULLMANN announces that he will not resume operations anywhere until after the election, by which time he hopes the impracticable male artists will be brought to reason.

Regatta at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 11.

The second day's regatta of the Albany Association resulted as follows:

The first race for six-oared shells was won by JAS. MCKAY, of Poughkeepsie.

In the second race for six-oared barges, the only one that entered was the *Zephyr*, of Albany.

For the third race for single sculls, there were four entries. JOSHUA WARD, the champion oarsman of America, came in first, and JOHN HANCON, of Poughkeepsie, second.

The fourth race, for single sculls, for the championship of Albany waters, was won by the *Dudley Oicott*, rowed by GEO. F. BAKER.

Inauguration of Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Oct. 12.

The State Legislature organized to-day, the House electing A. P. HANTON, of Bethel, Speaker, and CHARLES G. CUMMINGS, of Brattleboro', Clerk. The Senate chose Mr. GLEASON, of Montpelier, Secretary.

To-day Gov. FAIRBANKS was inaugurated, and delivered a message mainly relating to local subjects. The educational, agricultural, and financial condition of the State is represented to be flourishing. The Governor intimated that he would not be a candidate for reëlection.

Later from Denver City.

OMAHA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The mail coach of the Western Stage Company reached this city at noon, yesterday, with Denver City dates to the 4th inst.

The trial of GORDON, for the murder of GANTS, was concluded before the Settlers' Court on the 2d inst. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 6th.

The mining news continues favorable.

The amount of gold dust shipped from this city, per express, yesterday, was $6,044 50.

Mr. Yancey in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

Faneuil Hall was thronged to-night, and hundreds were unable to obtain entrance, to hear Mr. YANCEY. He was cordially received and listened to with attention and frequently applauded. His address was substantially the same as the one delivered in New-York.

MEXICO.

Spanish Troops to be Landed for the Investment of Vera Cruz—Preparations to Attack the Capital—Independence Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

The American schooner *Potomac* is expected to leave early in the morning, and I send what little news of interest is stirring.

The Spanish steam-frigate *Berenguela* and the steam storeship, having in tow the Spanish brig-of-war, left the anchorage off the Island of Sacrificios at 8 A. M. of the 12th inst. for Havana, leaving here the Spanish steam-frigates *Isabel Catolica* and *Petronella*. It is rumored that the Spaniards have only temporarily withdrawn their two vessels, and will no doubt return here with a larger number of vessels, and land troops in the coming month of November specially for the investment of Vera Cruz and its reduction, if it can be effected, and the blockade of the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico. I am fully persuaded that all this will occur, unless, indeed, the Juarez Government will be sensible enough to satisfactorily adjust the *Maria Concepcion* case. I hope they will.

A courier arrived here on the 12th, from the City of Mexico. Both the Liberal and Church Parties remain inactive, solely for the want of the sinews of war—money. The Commanding General of the Liberal forces (ORTEGA) had officially notified the Foreign Ministers and Conuls of his determination to invest and bombard the City; but the precise time for the commencement thereof, was not indicated. He had, however, assured them that all foreign citizens and subjects should be fully protected in their persons and property. All the ministers and consuls replied to this official notification in a proper and becoming spirit, but the Spanish Minister, PACHECO, whose answer was anything but decorous. The General did not seem much to relish Señor PACHECO'S letter, and he forthwith took up the cudgels and belabored PACHECO in a manner deserving of all praise, and winning, as it did, the warmest approbation of all reflecting and good Mexicans. In his reply the General, after acknowledging the receipt of Señor PACHECO'S communication, dwells with peculiar emphasis, and strongly contrasts the conduct of the leaders of the respective belligerents during the progress of the several unfortunate civil conflicts, and concludes by remarking that the previous good deportment of the Liberals in their successive victories over the Church Party, was a sure guarantee for the future.

ORTEGA was at Guadalajara, about 90 miles from the City of Mexico, and was making the most earnest preparations for effectually bombarding, assaulting and reducing the City. It is to be hoped that some arrangement may be entered into between the Liberals and the Miramon faction, whereby the city may be spared from such a scene, as it would cause an immense destruction of life and property. Provisions were getting so scarce that it was thought many would die of starvation in the City! A bombardment *added* to such a calamity would be awful, indeed. ORTEGA had made a requisition upon the Juarez Government, here, for only $50,000; and I learn that there is a good prospect of the money being raised and sent to him immediately. Both the Liberal forces and those of the Miramon faction are completely paralyzed for the want of means to continue their offensive operations. MIRAMON is represented as being quite desperate, and using the most untiring and extraordinary exertions to "raise the wind."

The 15th instant evening was the Independence Eve of the Mexican Republic. Between 11 and 12 P. M., a national salute was fired from the forts. At sunrise on the morning of the 16th, (Independence Day,) at meridian, and at sunset, salutes of 21 guns were fired from the castle of San Juan d'Ulos, the forts, and the Mexican war-steamer *Constitucion*. At 8 A. M., the Mexican war-steamer also fired a national salute; and at the same hour the Mexican colors were observed to be hoisted at the main-royal-masthead of the United States war vessels at anchor off the Island of Sacrificios, the flag-ship *Savannah*, *Susquehanna* and *Pocahontas*. At meridian the American Admiral's flag-ship *Savannah* and the *Susquehanna* both fired a national salute. The two Spanish steam-frigates and the French brig-of-war neither hoisted the flag of the Mexican Republic, nor fired salutes in honor of its Independence Day. I believe the Spaniards never do so; but it certainly was a great want of courtesy on the part of the French naval commander not to observe the national day—the birth of the Mexican Reserve the national day—the birth of the Mexican Republic. Perhaps he thought it would be very annoying to his Spanish friends; or he may be reserving his powder, wherewith to salute the Spaniards when they bombard and take possession of Vera Cruz, (and finally reconquer the country,) in November next.

The day was properly celebrated on shore. A handsome pavilion was erected in the Plaza, and an oration delivered to the assembled dignitaries of the Juarez Government and the people. The Plaza was illuminated on the nights of the 15th and 16th, and a band discoursed music, which greatly added to the entertainment of the large assemblage. The whole city appeared to have turned out *en masse*. Fireworks, as is usual in these countries, predominated.

10 A. M.—The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* has just arrived and anchored off Sacrificios, 14 days passage.

NAVAL REFORMS.

Important Naval News—Action of the Naval Board.

We are enabled to lay before our readers, in advance of the regular report, the following summary of the doings of the Naval Board, whose departure from this City we noticed a few days since. The annexed communication will be found to contain everything of importance done by the Board:

NORFOLK, Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

I herewith send you a brief account of the doings of the Naval Board, which was recently engaged at the several Navy-yards. Its deliberations are not concluded just yet, but the nature of its decisions is known. Future cogitations will relate only to the method of altering the vessels which have, as you call it, "passed inspection." It may not be out of place to say that a dry-dock investigation into the soundness or rottenness of the different ships will be made before the process of altering any of them begins. I believe, however, that every one recommended for conversion is sound generally.

On the 13th of September I received orders to join Commodore STORER, Commodore STRINGHAM, Chief-Engineer ARCHIBALD, Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD, JOHN LENTHALL, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and Naval Constructor DELANO, who were appointed members of "a Board of naval officers, engineers and constructors, ordered to examine into the condition of the sailing vessels of the Navy, and the cost of giving them, or any of them, full steam power, together with the expediency of making such change in view of the cost, condition, model, and general character of such vessels so altered." Having reported myself we set out at once for Portsmouth, N. H., from which I wrote.

VESSELS TO BE CONVERTED AT PORTSMOUTH.

The old (or new) liner *Alabama* was brought under our notice a short time after our arrival at Kittery, Me., (which is also Portsmouth, N. H.,) and we left not a crevice of the craft unexamined. She has been forty-two years on the stocks, notwithstanding which we concluded to recommend her as being worthy converting. She will make a splendid steamer of the first class.

The *Franklin* also received due attention from us; and we decided in a very little while to "pass" her. This vessel was once before recommended for conversion, and operations were commenced on her, but were never completed. She is the most likely to turn out well of any yet overhauled.

The *Cumberland*, *Dales* and *Macedonian* were not considered as fit to be made steamers of. The *Santee*, a frigate never sent to sea yet, caused some discussion, but will never, I presume, be propelled by steam.

AT NEW-YORK.

Much as we would wish to perpetuate the old *Brandywine*, the frigate that carried home to France the brave LAFAYETTE, her beam is too limited, if she were otherwise acceptable, to make conversion practicable with her. She is therefore destined, as well as are the *Potomac* and *Vandalia*, to do the remainder of her service as a sailing craft, if she ever go to sea again, which is doubtful.

The *North Carolina*, liner, will probably be put down among the "passed" vessels; and if a dry-dock survey demonstrates her soundness, she will become a steamer.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

There is no vessel at Philadelphia worth the cost and trouble of conversion. The *St. Lawrence*, *Jamestown* and *Saratoga* are in good order, but are not at all adapted for being propelled by steam. The arduous process of cutting them in two could hardly be successfully accomplished. They will therefore remain sailing ships.

AT BOSTON.

Twelve years of exposure to the deleterious influences of a Navy-yard shiphouse have not ruined the line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, which never performed a service that could "point a moral or adorn a tale." She has been considered well qualified to become a propeller, and will doubtless make an efficient one.

The *Virginia*, an 84-gun line-of-battle ship that has never yet been launched, may be numbered among our future steamers. She is, or was intended to be, 2,633 tons burthen.

If the *Ohio* is sound, there are no objections to her as an eligible vessel for alteration. It is probable that the *Ohio* steam-frigate, 14 guns, may yet figure in the register. The *Vincennes* is rejected.

AT NORFOLK.

Business has not yet (Monday, 8th, 9 A. M.,) been concluded at Norfolk, but I can, nevertheless, give you the result of our labors here. The *Pennsylvania*, the *Columbus*, the *Delaware*, and the *New-York*, will be recommended for conversion—subject of course to the decision of a critical dry-dock survey, for it would be unwise to pass rotten ships. The *Columbia*, *Raritan* and *Germantown*, frigate and corvettes, will not be reported favorably of. The *New-York* and *Delaware* are certain to be *altered*.

The 84-gun liner, *New-Orleans*, at Sackett's Harbor, has not yet been overhauled. She will certainly be considered worthy of "conversion."

Thus ends the list. I will recapitulate it for you, as follows:

Vessels recommended for conversion: *Alabama*, *Franklin*, *Pennsylvania*, *Columbus*, *Delaware*, *New-York*, *North-Carolina*, *Vermont*, *Ohio*, *Virginia* and, probably, *New-Orleans*—or every line-of-battle-ship in the service. You will observe that no frigate or corvette has passed muster. The cause of this is they have not beam enough; and are, to use a maritime phrase, "too dead" to undergo the operations incident to conversion. If Congress approve of commencing the proposed change early in the ensuing year, look out for lively times at the Navy-yards, particularly at those of Norfolk and Boston.

CITY POLITICS.

Wide-Awake Demonstration.

INVITATION TO VISIT UTICA AND BOSTON.

Last evening Broadway was enlivened by the glare

"Do Others Receive Less than the News?"

The only paper in the United States that publishes a full and complete Weekly List, from reliable sources, of the changes in business in the principal cities and large towns in the Union.

EMBRACING
FAILURES,
SUSPENSIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS,
DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS,
NEW PARTNERSHIPS,
WITHDRAWAL OF PARTNERS,
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IN THE
BOSTON
COMMERCIAL BULLETIN!

TERMS:

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Bills of specie-paying Banks in any State of the Union received at par for subscriptions. Address

CURTIS GUILD, Proprietor, Boston.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this dangerous agent—the distress caused to survivors, and the destitution to which whole families are reduced by the slaughter of operatives—render it the duty of every man who employs power to give his workmen the advantage of a

PERFECTLY SAFE MOTOR

in every form of industry for which it can be employed. The attention of the Legislature of this State was so emphatically called to the danger to which our community are exposed from the thousands of rotten boilers that fill our workshops and underlie our streets, that an act was passed at its last session to secure our citizens to some extent against these perils. There would be much reason to regret that this act failed accidentally to receive the signature of the Governor, were it not that the law can only partially secure us against these perils.

The man who employs a steam-engine by which death is caused, or a workman is disabled for life, cannot reason himself into the belief that he is not to blame, when he knows that he might have obtained the same power on equally favorable terms by the use of the

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE.

There are few forms of labor employing steam, in which this INSAFLOSIVE AND SAFE MOTOR,

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,

May not be advantageously employed. It is at the present moment, in more than FIVE HUNDRED PRACTICAL INSTANCES, employed for job printing and printing daily newspapers; working hoisting-gear for warehouses, docks and ships; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines, and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is practically employed in bakeries, tanneries and wire-making establishments; by book-binders, cabinet-makers and carriers; for box-wood cutting; for driving fans to ventilate buildings; for elevating grain, cutting glass, grinding quartz, grinding paints, grinding sugar-cane on plantations in Cuba; for propelling knitting and sewing machines; by manufacturers of plated ware, of printers' materials, of silverware, of agricultural implements, of matches, of hooped skirts; for picking hair, for polishing combs, for shoemakers' uses for wood-turning, for sawing and planing lumber, for sand-sifting, tobacco-cutting, and tobacco pulverizing; for soda water manufacture; for bone-crushing, for ice-shaving, for towing, grinding cutlery; roasting, grinding and pulping coffee; for ginning cotton, grinding corn, cutting feed, domestic sawing, and for the various operations of farms and plantations.

It is not the duty of every man who employs power in any of these industrial pursuits to ascertain if all his purposes cannot be abundantly supplied by the use of one or the other of the engines enumerated in the following table:

PRICES OF THE CALORIC ENGINE:

4-inch Cylinder	$200
12-inch Cylinder	350
18-inch Cylinder	550
24-inch Cylinder	750
Double 24-inch	1,400
36-inch Cylinder	1,350
Double 36-inch	2,600
42-inch Cylinder	2,300
Double 42-inch	4,500
48-inch Cylinder	3,500
Double 48-inch	6,800

For sale in number or by the single engine at Ericsson's CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY, No. 184 Duane-st.

Send to the Agency for a Pamphlet.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

A COMPOUND OF COCOA-NUT OIL, &c., FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

For Efficacy and Agreeableness, it is without an Equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

The following testimonials are conclusive evidence of its efficacy:

DANDRUFF.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1856.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Cocoaine about six weeks, and its effect is so marked and extraordinary that I deem it my duty to state to it you.

My worst complaint for several years has been Dandruff, with itching and irritation of the scalp. After brushing my hair, my coat collar would be covered with the white scales, (dandruff,) which looked like a shower of snow.

My barber tried various applications without effect. His abuse of your Cocoaine, and his obstinate refusal to use it provoked me to procure and try it.

I have used less than a bottle. The dandruff and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition.

Your obedient servant,
A. A. FULLER.

BALDNESS.

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: When I first used your Cocoaine, I had been bald seven years. In the meantime I had tried a dozen different preparations specially recommended for baldness, (and all claiming to be infallible,) without any beneficial effects.

The ladies of my household urged me to try your Cocoaine, which I did, to please them, not having myself any faith in the power of man to restore my hair. I have used the contents of one bottle, and my bald pate is covered all over with young hair, about three-eighths of an inch long which appears strong and healthy, and determined to grow.

In a word, your Cocoaine is excellent—the best preparation for the hair I have ever known, and the only one which accomplishes more than it promises.

Very truly, your obliged and obed't servant,
D. T. MERWIN.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston.

LOSS OF HAIR.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effects, in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil, (Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.

WATERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 15, 1860.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.: *Dear Sirs*—I deem it but just to state to you some of the benefits I have derived from the use of your Cocoaine. Twelve years ago I had the typhus fever; after my recovery I found myself troubled with an irritation of the scalp, which had continued to annoy me very much, and to alleviate it I had failed to find a remedy.

Having seen your Cocoaine advertised, I purchased a bottle only for the purpose of a hair dressing; but, to my surprise, it has entirely removed the irritation of so long standing. Deriving so much benefit from its use, I have recommended it to several of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way, and it has wholly eradicated the disease.
JOSEPH HILL, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860.

J. BURNETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* For some time past I have been using your Cocoaine, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair.

If my indorsement is of any value you are perfectly at liberty to use it. Respectfully yours,
FRANK LESLIE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded, by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world.

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally, at 50 cents a bottle.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists.

Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap MADE IN FIVE MINUTES, By simply dissolving one pound of "B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP," in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water: ☞ "No grease is required." N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders. Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York. (68 AND 70)

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, With Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other recent improvements.

"Every lady should be the owner of a Sewing Machine—such a machine as will enable her to earn a livelihood by sewing for others, should she be so circumstanced as to require it. It is notoriously true that there are machines in the market that are made to answer a tolerable purpose for some kinds of family sewing, but will not sew acceptably for tailors and other manufacturers of sewed goods, who wisely insist on having lock-stitch seams on BOTH SIDES. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine deservedly ranks highest in public estimation, not only for family sewing, but for all the purposes to which a sewing Machine can be applied. Our advice, then, is, purchase a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and no other."—*Leader.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Young Men's Hats! MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVERS! The largest and most elegant variety in this City. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig and Toupee—An entire novelty. Seams unstainable; no turning up behind. Ladies' bands, braids, curls, etc. wholesale and retail, No. 290 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

KERGAN.—On Friday, Oct. 12, the wife of DANIEL E. KERGAN, Esq., of a son.

HEYE.—At Victoria Terrace, Leacomb, Liverpool, on Friday, Sept. 14, the wife of JOHN HEYE, Esq., M. R. C. S., Surgeon of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, of a daughter.

☞ Philadelphia, New-Orleans and Keokuk papers please copy.

MARRIED.

KLAMROTH—WEISMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, ALBERT O. H. KLAMROTH, of Prussia, to JOSEPHINE A., only daughter of Augustus Weisman, Esq., of this City.

PETERS—CRUSE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, EDWARD J. PETERS and MARY WILSON CRUSE, daughter of Isaac Cruse, all of this City.

PETERS—STOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 10, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., CHARLES F. PETERS to EMILY M., youngest daughter of the late Henry Stokes, Esq., all of this City.

BENNETT—CARLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, EDWARD BENNETT to GENEVIEVE VIRGINIA CARLIN, only daughter of Delphy Carlin, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

LAMB—FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at Grace Church, by Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, Capt. GEORGE LAMB, of the ship *Aspasia*, to Miss CAROLINE LOUISE, daughter of Cornell S. Franklin, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

VAIL—ONDERDONK.—On Saturday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Dr. G. S. Webb, DUNCAN P. VAIL, M. D., of Bellevile, N. J., to MARY F., eldest daughter of Hon. P. C. Onderdonk, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

MITCHELL—CRABBE.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, Commodore Crabbe, by Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of Princeton, ROBT. J. MITCHELL, of New-York City, to Miss MATTIE J. CRABBE, of Princeton.

DAVISON—MCCLINCHEY.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday Oct. 11, by Rev. J. L. Peck, Mr. HENRY B. DAVISON to Miss ISABELLA MCCLINCHEY, all of Williamsburgh, L. I.

COMSTOCK—IVES.—In Hartford, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. E. B. Beadle, EZRA Y. COMSTOCK, of New-York, to GEORGIANA C., daughter of L. C. Ives, Esq.

DIED.

ASTEN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM THROCKMORTON, son of Bartholomew C. and Jane E. Asten, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Attorney st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, ABRAHAM WEEKS, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 768 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 13. The friends of the family and of his sons, Henry and Charles, are invited to attend.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, CHARLES RAYNOR, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and members of Washington Chapter No. 2. O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 163 East Broadway.

EBAUGH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 11, of typhoid fever, VIRGINIA E., youngest daughter of Rev. John S. and Eliza A. Ebaugh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, from the residence of her father, No. 175 East 14th-st., without further notice.

VEDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, WILLIAM ALBERT, only child of Albert C. and Fanny H. Vedder, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 50 President st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2½ P. M.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 11, Mr. JOHN COPE WOODWARD, in 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 257 Dean-st.

JARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, JAMES H., son of Samuel and Mary Jarvis, aged 22 years.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 12, of consumption, JANE N., daughter of Samuel and Mary Jarvis, aged 28 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church, in Clinton, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M.

TRAVIS.—On Friday, Oct. 12, of paralysis, PHEBE TRAVIS, of Peekskill, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of George W. Cooper, in 5th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday next, at 3 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Peekskill, Westchester Co., on Monday morning for interment.

MARTENSE.—In Flatbush, on Thursday, Oct. 11, ADRIAN MARTENSE, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CUSHING.—In Harlem, on Friday, Oct. 12, WM. P. CUSHING, aged 34 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in 126th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Boston and Weymouth, Mass., papers please copy.

THOMSON.—Tuesday, Oct. 9, ELLA C., youngest daughter of George and Amelia Thomson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 Wall st., on Sunday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock.

BLANKMAN.—On Friday, Oct. 12, JANE AUGUSTA, wife of E. Blankman, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John H. Funk, of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, due notice of which will be given in to-morrow's paper.

☞ Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.

KINSEY.—In Staten Island, on Friday, Oct. 12, JOHN D. KINSEY, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral services at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Sunday, Oct. 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will leave his late residence at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOUNTAIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, HERMAN FOUNTAIN, late of Clifton, Staten Island, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Moray an Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

JACKSON.—In East Chester, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of her son in-law, John B. Dunham, CYNTHIA HEGEMAN JACKSON, widow of the late Aaron B. Jackson, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son, Peter A. H. Jackson, and sons in-law, John B. Dunham and Aaron Mixsell, also of her brother, Peter A. Hegeman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 93 East 27th-st., without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie, Rochester and Bridgeport papers please copy.

BIRDSEYE.—At Pompey, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 5, Mrs. ELIZA A. BIRDSEYE, widow of the late Victory Birdseye, aged 67 years.

MULFORD.—In Elizabeth City, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 11, JONATHAN MULFORD, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, on Morris-av.

COLGATE.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 12, BESSIE, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Colgate, aged 4 months.

COOK.—In Summit, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 11, ALICIA, wife of Rev. Thomas Cook.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, Summit, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SHAW.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 11, MAGGIE DOCK, wife of George H. Shaw, of New-York.

Funeral from No. 1812 Pine-st., this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 487, Oct. 12, 1860.
61, 34, 49, 33, 45, 70, 54, 36, 8, 5, 16, 19, 9, 78.
Class No. 488, Oct. 12, 1860.
43, 10, 60, 66, 40, 5, 38, 15, 59, 70, 41, 48, 56.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 12, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

Retail prices current of the season at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and Fulton-st. 68

OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$5 to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	8 to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6 to 18
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½ to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15 to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½ to 15

PANTS.

Black Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2½ to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2 to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	— to 7

VESTS.

All the new styles of Velvet	$2 to 6
Silks and Satins	1½ to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1 to 3

SUITS.

Complete Black Cloth Suits	10 to 30
Cassimere Suits to match	$8, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.

66 EVANS, and Fulton-st, 68
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

FIRST PREMIUM at New-York State Fair, Elmira,
FIRST PREMIUM at National Fair, St. Louis,
FIRST PREMIUM at New-Jersey State Fair, Elizabeth,
FIRST PREMIUM at numerous County Fairs,
Taken this Fall by
WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.

The reporter of the *Tribune* says of it: "Of pumps for farm use, I still look upon WEST'S PUMP, of the ordinary size, as the best that I am acquainted with, it being all iron, not liable to get out of repair, and easily repaired if it does, and not liable to freeze up in Winter. It operates easily, both as a suction and force-pump."

The *Daily News* reporter says: "I will not neglect to notice an invention which struck me as supplying a long-felt need 'around the house.' We have had force-pumps in plenty before now, but none to equal WEST'S Improved Double-Acting, Anti-Freezing, Lifting and Forcing Pump, sold by J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, New-York. This pump is wonderfully simple and powerful, and will work with equal beauty in deep wells or shallow waters, throwing a stream to a great distance. It is shown here by Mr. Wells, a scientific gentleman, who sells and erects the celebrated Otis Lightning Rods."

We also make large sizes of these pumps, adapted for every place where liquids are to be raised, and we can furnish testimony to convince any inquirer that they are the BEST and CHEAPEST in use.

PIPE and HOSE of all kinds on hand.

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The LEDGER is full of original sayings, and it ought to be, with such a circulation as it enjoys.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT of GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES in the City, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES, by STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway, between Washington-place and 4th-st.

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We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes to which we invite the attention of the public.
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No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS, &c., &c., In plain white or richly-decorated FRENCH CHINA, For sale in great variety.
Also, Sets painted to order, with coats of arms, crests or initials. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

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I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other retail establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
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The largest store in the City.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter Course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. VALENTINE MOTT, in the College building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE PRINCE AND THE LEDGER—WHICH IS THE GREATER?

It is agreed on all hands that the Demonstration of Thursday, on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, surpassed any other ever made in this country. The sidewalks, the windows, the roofs, from the Battery to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, all were packed with one dense mass of human beings, straining their eager eyes for a glimpse of the heir to the British throne. Yet more people read THE NEW-YORK LEDGER every week than there were to see the Prince of Wales. The Prince is great, but what shall be said of the LEDGER?

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membrance of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.* Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

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THE WIDE WORLD will be a first-class story paper for the family or the general reader. It will form an elegant imperial folio sheet of fairest paper, and contain an assortment of TALES, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHIES, POEMS, EDITORIALS &c., all complete in one number, that will challenge comparison with any weekly paper in America. No advertisements will be admitted to its columns.

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NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $6.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

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30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 38
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
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Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

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A STORY OF CITY LIFE,
BY T. S. ARTHUR,
WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE
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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE ONE CENT.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
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DR. LIEBER WILL COMMENCE HIS lectures on *The Modern State and Modern Politics*, in the Columbia Law School, opposite the Astor Library, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets for the course may be obtained at the Law School, and at Messrs. Westermann & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED WAITERS.—JUST RECEIVED Silver and White Metal waiters, of all sizes, richly plated and chased, at reduced prices, well worth the attention of purchasers. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barling slip.

NEW BOOKS.

Capt. Burton's march of a thousand miles into the heart of Central Africa may well be classed among the boldest and most successful achievements in the annals of inland discovery.—*Spectator.*

Capt. Burton is certainly one of the most remarkable and characteristic men of the present century.—*Literary Gazette.*

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
Publish this day:

I.
THE LAKE REGIONS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.
A Picture of Exploration.
By RICHARD F. BURTON,
Captain H. M. I. Army: Fellow and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society; Author of "El Medinah and Meccah," and "Footsteps in Eastern Africa."
In One Volume Octavo (uniform with Dr. Livingstone's Work.) with an elaborate Map and Thirty-four Illustrations. Price, Muslin, $3; Half Calf, $4.

Capt. Burton has rightly described his book as "a picture of exploration;" and it is a picture upon which the richest colors of creation are fresh, in contrast with the most fantastic arts and crafts of man in the vanity and caprice of his barbarism.—*Athenæum.*

* * * A more active mind was never accompanied by a lighter or bolder pen. The noble volume before us is crowded with most interesting, varied, and important matter. Where every page presents something noticeable, the critic is reduced to a state of admiring despair; for every page abounds with personal, descriptive, and scientific details. We find an observant philosopher, an admirable linguist, an admirable draughtsman, fair touches of the poet and scholar, a rare union of the profoundest study and the profoundest acuteness. Mr. Burton is an amateur Ulysses.—*Literary Gazette.*

Capt. Burton has acquired thirty-five languages and dialects, has mastered so completely the spirit of life in the East, as well as the mere speech, that he was able to achieve as a born Musselman that first and last of Anglo-Saxon pilgrimages, in form of a Mahometan, to Mecca and Medina. It was by this feat of daring, interesting in its details and results, that he first insured to himself the attention of the public. In Africa he had escaped narrowly from death by wounds, and again by hunger; yet his energy secured the public advantage, and faced all the private risk of the new expedition of which these volumes are a lively record. It is illustrative of Capt. Burton's character that before starting on his expedition he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, that he might learn not only how to shoe a horse for himself, but how to make a horse-shoe.—*Examiner.*

The result of Capt. Burton's hardships and labors has been to discover at last the Great Central Lake which for centuries has been the subject of an indistinct tradition among geographers, and a sort of philosopher's stone to African explorers.—*Saturday Review.*

Of exceeding value. Capt. Burton has settled a cardinal question in African geography by actual survey of the Great Central Lake, never before visited by Europeans, and where of there had existed among them for more than three centuries a vague traditionary knowledge, curiously confused by the errors of theoretical conclusion.—*Spectator.*

In the work before us, we have truly "a picture of exploration," or, properly, a series of pictures, more vivid or more sombre, but all highly interesting, of tropical Africa, from the coast of Zanzibar to the great central lake Tanganyiky, which has at length been removed from the real

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as a chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer; understands French fluting perfectly. Call at her present employer's No. 7 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress, by a young woman of neatness and expedience; understands her business perfectly; City reference. Call at No. 44s 4th-av. To be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or laundress; and also as nurse and seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union Court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing, by a young woman, with best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at her present situation, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A neat and competent young woman desires a situation in any of the above capacities; will be found a first-class domestic; has lived with some of the highest families. No objection to assist in washing. The best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman; will assist in the washing and ironing if required, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can embroider; good City references. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 32 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman, who will assist in anything required; has four years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has over 17 years' experience in England and this country as cook. Good City reference. Can be seen to-day (Saturday) at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; the best of City reference can be given; will assist in the washing, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies, and game; no objections to a hotel or first-class boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., second floor. First-class City references.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—A GENTEEL FAMILY, RESIDING near the City, desires a situation for their cook—one of first excellence. Apply at her present employer's office, No. 7, in building No. 42 Pine-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK a situation in a private family; understands meats baking, pastry, and all styles of French and American cooking; wages $10. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has had many years' experience in England and this country as cook; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, to-day and Monday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 16th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a handy washer and ironer; she has got no relatives in this country; a steady home preferred. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., top floor, between Mulberry and Crosby sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CONFIDENT, middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook and baker in a private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references given. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; can do baking; no objections to housework in a small family; can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 264 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a good bread and biscuit baker; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable Protestant American girls, one as cook and washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, two sisters who wish to live in one house; the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third-floor, back room. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A COLored girl wants a situation as a plain cook or chambermaid; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 42 West 11th-st., rear.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, situations in the City and country as good cook and laundress, as waiter, as laundress, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the above capacity. No objection to do general housework. Has lived with nice families in City and country; is an excellent baker of bread and pies, &c., &c. Wages from $7 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 3 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. She fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can give the best City reference if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 69 East 30th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the above capacity. Can do up clothing of all kind in the best style; also flut ng; would do chamberwork and fine washing. No objection to the country. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable American girl, a situation as nurse and to do sewing; understands the care of children, or would do up-stairs work and sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and make herself generally useful, if required; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 116 Mott-st., near Bowery. Room No. 5, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, or would go as chambermaid and do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH seamstress competent to make all kinds of family clothing, ladies' children's and infants' clothing, will go out by the day or week or take the work home. Apply at No. 408 16th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., 3rd floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; is a neat, quick sewer, is a good table maker; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 224 Madison-av., near 30th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a girl of 15 years of age, as waitress, or take care of a baby and do sewing. Can be seen at No. 48, corner of Adams and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a young healthy woman, who is every way qualified as a good nurse. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and home, conducted by an American lady, No. 82 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as book-keeper in a wholesale house, either South or West; grocery preferred. Is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. Address, for one week, HENRI LE CLAN, Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

AS CARPENTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man, as carpenter and painter; would make himself useful in various branches of industry. Has the best of reference as to capability and sobriety. Has no objections to any part of the country. Call, for two days, at Mr. W. G. Campbell's upholstery-goods store, No. 178 Grand-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man, who has had experience in this City; has lived with some of the first families; can give the best City reference for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 40 6th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

A COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH good reference, wants a situation as coachman and plain gardener; is able to take the care of stock; can render himself useful in any department of a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a young married man, whose character and capacity will be fully indorsed by his present employer, at No. 21 Waverly place.

A PORTER.—THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY $20 to any one who procures him a permanent situation as porter, or such like, in any store either in this City or Brooklyn, where he can earn a living; best of references from rental men with which can be referred to in this City. Address J. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—A young man wishes to obtain a situation as barkeeper in some first-class house, South, or in this City; the South preferred. He has served in the capacity of head bar-keeper for several years on Broadway, and is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer, not being afraid of work. The highest testimonials given as regards honesty, sobriety, and good behavior. Address THOMAS, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young man as wrapper-writer in a publication-office; has been in the above capacity for four years, or as light porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house; best City reference given. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO PHYSICIANS AND INVALIDS.—WANTed, by an intelligent man, who has had much experience in the care and management of the sick, a situation as man nurse, or would be willing to travel with an invalid; the highest medical references. Any communication addressed to Dr. ROSE, No. 282 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will meet with prompt attention.

HELP WANTED.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO the housework of a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 315 West 22d-st., between 11 and 1 A. M.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A first-class laundress. None need apply unless they can bring the best of City reference. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 39 West 36th-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid; one fully competent. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 48 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

100 CLOAK HANDS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—None but those competent for the best work need apply, at LORD & TAYLOR'S Workrooms, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country.

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON.
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON
Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore at Hall & Sons', No. 563 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE WM. WARREN,
Organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, teaches the
PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
Applications by Post-office or at his residence, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn Heights.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

Wm. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

NEW MUSIC.—YOUNG AMERICA; FOUR Waltzes for the Nation, and the President's March; by Prof. Eugene A. Weiner, with vignette of the Father and Mother of our country and Lord Renfrew, bearing the motto, "Let us hope that he (Lord Renfrew,) may become a true-hearted American citizen." The President's March is written with Ernest von Herrigen's new musical notation somewhat modified by Prof. Eugene A. Wiener. Price 40 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTTISCHE, (with Lithograph of the Prince,) by THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated English Composer; price 40 cents. Also the PRINCE OF WALES POLKA, by AUGUSTUS CULL, the celebrated German Composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
new and second-hand,
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Allowance made for hire if purchased.

R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED for a few days at their old stand, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

$170 FOR A FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD large, round-corner, iron frame, 7 octave piano-forte, very little used. Also, a 5 octave Melodeon, $50, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADway, Piano Manufacturers. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek.

ALBERT WILBUR'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

TENOR SINGER WANTED.—ONE WITH A good tenor voice, who can read plain music, and is willing to sing at from $100 to $150, may apply immediately at No. 150 East 45th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 467 East 13th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

FARMS.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE OR exchange for City property.—An unusually desirable farm of 210 acres, on the turnpike road, seven miles west of Newburgh, under a high state of cultivation; a stone mansion, 50x50, extensive out-buildings, large orchards of rare fruits; being well watered and living streams, combining all the advantages of a beautiful country seat with a productive farm.
LINGUE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,234 Broadway.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR BROOklyn property situate near the City Hall, and now let to first-class tenants for $1,800 per year. A farm will be taken in exchange, near New-York City, worth about $5,000, free and clear of incumbrance. Any one stating location, &c., addressed to Mr. CRISWOLD, corner of Bedford-av. and Monroe-st., Brooklyn, will be attended to.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 70 acres; first-rate house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Rahway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

100 BBLS. "PIONEER" COAL OIL, AT 65 CENTS.—Merchants, look at it before buying. P. O. ORVIS
Cash Drug-house, No. 162 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 263 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT
Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with pure Shammel-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John R. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av, respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic courses that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss HAVENS will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal.—Assisted by Accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 370 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 384 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, or Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 82 Beekman-st.; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6, at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 61 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,046 New-York Post-office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 163 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

ALL THIS WEEK, THOSE WHO JOIN GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-keeping classes, will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular charges. Private instruction daily to adults, ladies or gentlemen.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

A PTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 13. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 289 Water-st.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $25; above that age, $30. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—REMOVED, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE SCHOOL LATELY KNOWN AS MISS SPALDING'S, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, has been reopened under the superintendence of its former teachers.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

$120 PER YEAR. | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. BLACK, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 667 BROADWAY.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy. Every effort put forth to make pupils happy, contented, and to instruct. Terms $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Academic year commenced Sept. 11.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,502 Broadway, 1st floor above 26th-st., east side.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED English governess desires an engagement in the United States. Course of instruction includes English, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, music and the elements of drawing. Has had seven years' experience in private families in England. Address, stating terms, M. Y. M., care of Warne & Co., News Agents, Toronto.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family to instruct in the English branches and music, also the rudiments of French and Latin if required; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF thorough education and experience, who is now teaching in one of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils in the classics, modern languages and English branches. Boys fitted for college, if desired. The best references given. Address D. Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable family residing in Canada, to engage a young lady as governess, to teach the usual English branches, with music, and where she will have a good home and liberal salary, and treated like one of the family. Address, with reference, W. R., New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, offers his services to Principals of Schools or Academies as Teacher of Greek, Latin and the English branches. Private tuition given if desired in the above branches. References given. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS FOR SEVeral years been successfully engaged in teaching, desires a position to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, either in a school or as daily teacher in a private family; references given. Address O. L., care of P. Cole, Esq., No. 866 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A NATIVE OF France as a resident teacher of French and Mathematics, in a boys' boarding school a few miles from the City; one who is willing to devote himself generally to the interests of the school preferred. Address PLAYFAIR, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation as teacher of the English branches, as an equivalent for her board and the advantage of studying French. For references and particulars, apply at No. 216 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—EITHER A GENTLEMAN OR LADY as assistant in a Church School. Applicant would be required to play the organ, and train a choir of children. Address, with references and terms, RECTOR, Office of *Church Journal*, New-York.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO has taught successfully as visiting governess in this City has three hours daily unoccupied. Terms three shillings per hour for English, French and music. Address Miss F. F. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other occasional dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Cazarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Strienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.
MR. CHARRAUD RETURNS THANKS FOR THE liberal encouragement he has been favored with during the lapse of forty-eight years in his profession, and respectfully announces to his patrons and friends that, having been compelled to give up his rooms, No. 54 East 13th-st., in consequence of the too great care and fatigue attending such an establishment, he intends to devote his time in giving instruction, in families, to classes of eight, twelve and sixteen pupils. Applications for hours and circulars can be made at No. 148 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park.

A NEW CLASS IS NOW FORMING AT
HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st
DAY

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.
1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.
1 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.
2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 56th-st.
1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.
1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.
5 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.
1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 9th-av. and 65th-st.
30 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 8th-av., and 99 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.
8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 3D-AV., 4TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising

7 lots on the west side of 3d-av., including the corners 75th and 76th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late

JOHN N. GREENBACH, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 25 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and

24 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continued improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots of lots, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 54th-av., corner of 18th-st. The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst., and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble groups of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, the entire contents of a private dwelling on Staten Island, (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and reception suites, couches, centre and toilet tables, and handsome dining chairs, dining tables, sofas, chairs, &c., in H. C. R. W. mahogany and walnut, dressing and other bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, elegant rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, hair, husk and straw mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, matting, engravings, &c.; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock, two superior shuttle sewing-machines, in perfect order. Catalogues at the salesroom.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York,

THE FASHION COUNTRY PLACE, 216 acres, with fine improvements, situated on the Hudson river, near Clinton Point, and midway between New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, with a river front. The dwelling is a new, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river and surrounding country; new and spacious outbuildings. The soil is of an excellent quality, and there is a never-failing stream of water crossing the easterly part of the ground. A choice variety of fruit and shade trees. This sale offers a rare chance to any gentleman desirous to settle on the banks of the Hudson. It could, if desired, be advantageously divided, there being several fine sites on the premises; Clinton Point Post-office is on this place, and gives a daily mail. Terms easy. A map of the farm, and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the entire balance of the stock of furniture of a dealer, removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, dining-room furniture, of various kinds, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, centre tables, etageres, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of very superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of

J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large gallery of the Irving Buildings, 594 and 596 Broadway, next door above the Metropolitan Hotel—Superb sale of Japanese Goods to the trade and others, over 259 packages, the entire importation of Messrs Wetmore, Cryder & Co. These beautiful goods were selected by two of the partners in the above house at Miaco, where the finest wares are made, and in other cities in Japan, most of which exceed in elegance anything ever imported into this country, consisting of cabinets, magnificent specimens of art; most of these goods are inlaid with pure gold; also, pure silver-mounted, plated, bronze, &c., inlaid work; must be seen to be appreciated. Chow-chow boxes, these contain a full set of trays, plates, &c., such as are used by the Japanese Princes; they are exceedingly elaborate and curious, and made to represent houses, junks, &c. Hdkf. and glove boxes are of the richest old lacquer, and very highly ornamented; it is the ware most sought after and highly prised. Smoking and segar boxes, these are very rich, the receptacles for fire being solid silver; they are now much used in China. Musical straws, they are very curious, the straws are put in a glass of water, when they expand into a variety of fanciful shapes. Porcelain ware, a large and beautiful assortment; the wares painted in blue and gold surpass any other china imported, together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated, many of which have never before been seen in this country. Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Elegant Household Furniture, all of the best make and latest style, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of French boudoir suite, nine pieces in crimson reps, but little used; 3 richly carved black walnut and oak dining-room or library suites, in green and blue reps; carved rosewood parlor suite in green and gold brocatel, elegant carved rosewood canopy-top console; etagere, superbly carved rosewood; statuary, marble-top centre table, 3 rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites complete, rosewood hat stand, pier and wrist tables, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and chairs, rich lace curtains, hair mattresses, &c.; also several pieces of magnificently carved East India wood furniture, consisting of centre, work and side tables, chairs, flower stands, foot-stools, &c.; also a number of French plate pier and mantel mirrors. Also 7 octave rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Firth & Pond, of superior tone; cost $550.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 73 VALUABLE lots on 12th-av., 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82d and 83d sts., A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 12th-av., 8 lots, e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th-av., 4 lots on northeast corner of 81st-st.
On 77th-st., 12 lots, n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
On 78th-st., 12 lots, s. s., 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
On 80th-st., 8 lots, n. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 81st-st., 12 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 82d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 83d-st., 8 lots, n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.

WITH SEVERAL WATER FRONTS.

This property adjoins the tract lately sold by us at auction, and offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. Terms liberal and SALE POSITIVE to the highest bidders.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st. Household furniture—consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel; rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables, with marble tops; rich reception and arm chairs, in rosewood and satin; French plate pier and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatel window curtains; elegant 7 octave rosewood pianoforte, English Brussels carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, beds, bedding, sheets, blankets, coverelts, pillows, bolsters, &c., rich dining room furniture, English oil cloth, carpets, rods, &c. Also kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Also, second hand carpets, consisting of royal Axminster, velvet, medallion, Wilton, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, various sizes. Also two sewing-machines in complete order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

An elegant shifting leather-top wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Dusen to order last Spring, and is now as good as new.

Also, a close carriage, in good running order. Also, a calèche, in good order, to be sold by order of the Administrator.

A superior sorrell mare, sired by imported *Trustee*, dam by *Shadow*, two years old, 15 hands high, well broke to saddle, warranted sound and kind. Can be seen on the afternoon previous to day of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

Auctioneer—

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A fine private turn-out, consisting of a pair of bay Morgan horses, 15 hands high.

Also, a four-wheeled dog cart and a silver-plated double harness.

Also, a bay mare, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind every respect: is perfectly kind and gentle in all gears, and is an excellent saddle beast.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF LIBERTY PROPERTY, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway. By order of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Bloodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York. Subscriptions will be received till the 15th inst., and no longer.

WM. P. LIBBY, President.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 52 WALL-STREET,

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

LAND WARRANTS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

P. W. GALLAUDET,

NOTE BROKER.

Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.

LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. F. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON,
} New-York.
} Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 CANAL-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Sums deposited on or before Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1.

$323,468 22 has been received from 4,119 depositors in sixteen months.

Ten cents a day, with interest, in ten and a half years amounts to $821 18.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF NEW-BOWERY.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st. JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by

A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 5, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

$750.000 WANTED.—TO FILL FIRST class loans on New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Saint Louis, and Southern and Western Real Estate, from 7 to 20 per cent guaranteed without the least risk. Bonds and mortgages, bought and sold. G. Z. HOUSE, Attorney, 207 Broadway, in basement.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterisations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were in the Hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotency, and premature old decrepitude of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 15. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

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The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

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The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 13,

The United States Mail Steamship

ARAGO,

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Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

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The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. LEFEVER commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton

THE PRINCE IN THE METROPOLIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

heating on the arm of the Chancellor. The room was crowded with ladies, richly attired in full muslins, tollets, and several well-known gentlemen, mingled with their wives and daughter, and the Dumb was visited. A couple of hours were spent here, and next the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was visited. The exercises here were exceedingly interesting and the Prince seemed especially well pleased with them. Mr. R. WINTHROP, President of the Board of Directors, welcomed the Prince and the gentlemen of the party to the institution. Rising up to the Prince, he said:

I have been asked to express my idea of music—that all-powerful influence which holds the hearts to mean in such a mysterious thral—which pervades the whole universe, and causes the wild beast to forget its savage nature, and become tame and docile. Music is such a language, that all people understand it. It is given us to do the objects of our Institution, and the degree of success which has attended our efforts. Others have expressed far better than I can make it, the object of many excellent Institutions like this here to-day